Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronic

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 177 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1918.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkoline" marks the highest perfection in ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

B. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

COME TO THE WAR LOAN BUREAU
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY
Where you can buy
WAR BONDS
AND CASH CERTIFICATES
at any hour from 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. & 4-30 to 5.30 p.m.
AND INSPECT
THE EXHIBITION OF
WAR LOAN POSTERS.
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INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—

THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.

Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,

Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd., (For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq., (For Deccan),
Poona.

Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON, (For Berar)
Akot.

J. C. PATEL, Esq., (For Gujarat)
Petlad

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed .....Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about .....Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about .....Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ANNUA
CLEARANC
OF
OVER 2,000 VARIETI
SILK AND EMBR
NOW IN FULL SWING

Our reductions will surprise you.
Every day lost is your disadvantage.

A VISIT WILL SAVE YOU A LOT OF MONE

Do not therefore miss this opportunity.

AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILD
HORNBY ROAD.

INSURANCE.

FREE OF COST
POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.

A scheme for the FREE PRESENTATION OF POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATE:

CONDITIONS.

(i) The first premiums on life assurance proposals accepted by the BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., will be entitled to a rebate of 33 1/3 per cent., which rebate will be handed over to the Assured invested in Post Office 5-Year Cash Certificates, free-of-cost.
(ii) The applications for assurance should reach the Head Office direct from the applicants.
(iii) The first premium, to secure the best advantage should be annual. Premiums can also be half-yearly, quarterly or monthly for which the Company will not levy any extra charges.
(iv) Applications should be for Rs. 5,000 maximum and Rs. 1,000 minimum, and, the systems selected. Whole Life, Limited Payments and Endowment and Double Endowment Policies.

N.B.—Intending applicants are requested to take advantage of the scheme before Government closes issue of these certificates.

For further particulars apply to

RASTAM P. KAPADIA,
Secretary.

Britannia Life Office,
35, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

924

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint and Oil Drums, Packing Cases: Wood Scantlings Old Manilla Ropes, Scrap Iron, Anchors and Chains, Carpets, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th July, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon the following goods:—

Empty paint and oil drums, packing cases wood scantlings, old Manilla ropes, scrap iron, anchors and chains, Coir Slings, Old Carpet, Life Boat, Life Jackets, Old Scrap Rubber, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under instructions from Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co., Agents of the Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhowanjee Karsondas and Co. sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of July, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Dinshaw Petit Mill, Parel, near Kalachowki Road, the following waste:—

DESCRIPTION OF WASTE.

Card Fly No. 2, lbs. 8,859.
Dropping No. 1, 11b. 253.
Sizing sweeping No. 2, lbs. 150.
Coloured sizing sweeping, lbs. 21.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of next day at the expense of the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE WHITE NENSOOKHS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 26th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Amritlal Hiralal at his shop at First Lane, Lakhmidas Market and on account and at the risk of Seth Hurakhchand Makanji.

1 package about 135 Pieces White Nensookhs No. 125, 525 or others and 18 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sha Bhogilal Chandulal at his shop at Sunder Chowk Mcolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Amritlal Hiralal.

16 Packages each about 60 pieces White Shirtings No. 5920 or others and 40 yards.
1 Package about 40 pieces White Shirtings No. 5920 or others and 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RLY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods, luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of cases of reels of thread, cinema films, blank papers, glue, saddle, panther's skin, cardamon oil, buck leather, Asbestos sheets, leather purses, auto spray, brass fittings, harmonium, cases of lanterns, metal ornaments, glass sheets, glass bangles, butter tins, English and country medicines, parcels of shoes, new and old clothing, scented oil, brassware, raisins, preserves, cotton and hemp samples, empty gunny bags, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 7 Green St., Fort.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.),
AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, VALUABLE FURNITURE IRON SAFE, CYCLES PHONOS, ELECTRIC FANS, ETC., ETC.

TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), FRIDAY, 26th instant B. Maneklal & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Green Street under the instructions of the separate parties concerned.

Very rich and artistic household and office furniture of the leading makers in Bombay.

By the order of the concerned.

One lot of precious jewellery consisting of rings, necklaces, bracelets, kudas, earrings etc., etc., set with diamond, brilliants, rubies, emeralds, etc., etc.

Also a lot of pearl and gold ornaments and gold watches.

The terms as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

The sale of landed properties at Dharavi and Mahim advertised to take place TO-MORROW has been POSTPONED until further Notice.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

Also a few pieces of furniture such as carved writing table and chairs, dressing and washhand tables, one large glass show case, cupboards, teapoys, iron bedsteads, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order
1 Black horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BITTER ALMONDS KERNELS.

On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown at Forbes Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of the concerned:—

About 164 bags of bitter almonds kernels from Ispahan.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 26th July, 1918.

...ed. 2
...itional
... other
...er inch.
... Company
... Special Short
...s. 1-8 per inch.
... for display adver-
...n application to:
...NAGER,
... Chronicle" Office,
...dows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
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Monthly ..	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

LOST.

LOST.—A drop PEARL in Fort, a Reward of Rs. 500 will be given to the finder. Apply Box No. 606 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 891

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

YOUNG LADY experienced required for fancy Section in Drapery Department. Apply to THE BRANCH MANAGER, ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., Esplanade Road, Bombay. 938

WANTED—SHARE BROKERS executing orders for up-country customers to write address and terms to Box No. 616 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 932

WANTED AT ONCE—An energetic EUROPEAN GIRL as a SALESMAN Apply to the WEST END STORES MART, opposite Royal Opera, New Queens Road, Shop No. 7. 918

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK (Typist preferred). Apply personally to THE ORIGINAL INDO FOREIGN AGENCY, 3-7, Homji Street, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. 921

WANTED—A competent LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Salary Rs. 65 rising to Rs. 100 p.m., free quarters or house rent Rs. 10 p.m. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 908

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SURGEON for Rao Sanatorium (near Indore) for Tuberculosis. Salary Rs. 150 rising to 250. Free quarters. Apply with testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Indore (Central India). 905

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, of at least five years' standing, for State Hospital, Manavadar. Pay Rs. 40—5—75 p.m. Apply stating age, experience and caste to JATTASHANKER, S. SHAH, Chief Medical Officer, Manavadar. 794

WANTED—for Calcutta, a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, well-versed in English and Gujarati correspondence of mercantile line. Salary according to qualifications. Only men having very good experience need apply personally to Messrs. CURRIMBHOY LALLJEE SAJUN & Co. Carnac Bunder. 926

WANTED for the Zanzibar Maternity Association, Zanzibar, one qualified Midwife on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem with free furnished quarters, etc. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates and diploma to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 928

WANTED—For service on the Uganda Railway Administration British East Africa, fifteen INDIAN STATION MASTERS, fifteen ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS and SIGNALLERS. Pay rupees eighty-five to ninety, seventy-five to eighty and sixty-five to seventy, respectively, per month. Must be fully qualified in respective duties. Railway experience necessary. Apply to the AGENTS IN INDIA, UGANDA RAILWAY, KARACHI, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. 870

WANTED.

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-8. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

WANTED.

...ED—LOOMS 56in. to 64in. Reed ...ce in good working order. Apply to ...LAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mandvi Ahmedabad. 925

...ANTED—Manufacturers to know that D. MANNINGS & CO., Medows Street. ...mbay, are willing to take Agencies for ...ovisions, Hosiery, Perfumery, Tobaccos ...tc. 902

FOR SALE.

ANIMALS FOR SALE—One full grown LIONESS and three CUBS, six months old, ten OSTRICH CHICKS, about six months old. Apply SUPERINTENDENT State Gardens, Baroda. 888

FOR SALE—MOTOR CYCLE with sidecar in good order. Maker Rudge Multe 1914, 3½ H. P. Price Rs. 1,400 or any good offer. Apply M. M. KARBHARI, Dattoo's Building, Queens Road 933

FOR SALE—One Jost's Popular RADIO FAN, worked by Kerosine Oil Lamp, size of Fan Blades 21 inches New one in perfect order, for Rs. 140 Apply Box No. 615 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 927

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FOR SALE—HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE of 25 N. H. P., complete with feed pump, (2) Worthington type Boiler feed pump, (3) Water heater, (4) Two Single Gin openers. For particulars apply to S. R. SATHE & Co., 18, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 854

FOR SALE—8 ft., 10 ft., 12 ft. Lathe verticle BOILER, 11 n.h.p. 80lbs. pressure, 6 n.h.p. Engine, combined by Marshall. n.h.p. Portable Steam Engine 80 lbs. pressure by John Fowler. Soda Water Machine, capacity 100 dozens per day. English make. Explaining Machines, etc., etc Particulars from, THE BHARAT ENGINEERING CO. Cawnpore. 901

FOR SALE—Complete FOUNDRY Equipment—Steam and Oil Engines and Boilers, Lathes, Blowers, Drilling and Punching Machines, Galvanized corrugated Roofings, Rails and Trusses, Smithy and workshop Tools. Metal and Hardware goods of all kinds.

Please apply to:

HAJEE ABDUL
WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO.,
General Hardware Stores,
85, 37, Thumbu Chetty Street,
747 MADRAS.

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

RARE OPPORTUNITY for a big Motor factory, Hotel, or School, Bungalows with large compound on Sandhurst Road. Apply Messrs. CONTRACTOR & KANGA, 17 Humam Street. 863

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—A CHIEF AGENT for Ahmedabad and District for an old established Life Insurance Company, doing business at present in Ahmedabad. Gentlemen of good social connections who can guarantee good business need apply. Will also get Renewal Commission on old business. Apply to Box No. 603, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 880

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the undersigned who had been hitherto carrying on business in partnership in the name of V. Shroff and Company at 20, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, have by mutual consent dissolved the said partnership from to-day.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1918.

VRAJLAL PRANJIVANDAS,
NAGINDAS PREMANANDDAS SHROFF.
937

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

As amended and re-enacted by Bombay Act VI of 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended and re-enacted by Bombay Act VI of 1916 that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the day of September, 1918, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the portion of the public street known as Borah Bazar Street, between Fort Street and Manordas Street.

A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1918.

P. W. MONIE.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
930

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, 26th August, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

C. L. SANDES,
Hony. Secretary.
25th July, 1918. 917

NOTICE.

THE contract for Aval bark of the Idar State for the year 1918-19 will be given away by auction at Himatnagar on 1st August, 1918, at 9 o'clock a.m. Intending contractors should apply in person to the Revenue Officer of the State on that date. The terms can be ascertained at the time of auction.

By Order, MEHKMA KHAS, Idar State.

FOR SALE.

THE Gwalior State Workshops have for disposal a large quantity of best Mahogany and Oak wood in logs and planks. Persons desirous of purchasing the same should apply to the Manager.

B. B. PAGNIS, L. A. A.
919

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have from this day changed the name and style of our firm and we shall hereafter do business under the name of LANGLEY & Co. The constitution of our firm will remain the same and we shall continue to do busfness as hitherto but under the name and style of Langley & Co., otherwise the firm will remain the same in all respects.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1918.

LANGLEY BILLIMORIA & Co.,
Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay.

KARACHI HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

APPOINTMENT OF LADY VISITOR.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a LADY VISITOR in connection with the maternity work of the Karachi Health Association. Applicants must be highly trained and hold a diploma as a midwife and must have considerable experience in maternity cases and in the rearing of infants; they should also be able to converse in the vernacular.

Salary Rs. 180-10-200 plus messing allowance Rs. 30, dhobi and uniform allowance Rs. 15, and gharry allowance. Free quarters will be provided.

Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience must reach undersigned not later than 10th August 1918.

E. D. SHROFF,
L. R. C. P. & S. E., D. P. H. (London),
Honorary Secretary,
Karachi Health Association.

Municipal Office,
Karachi, 20th July, 1918. 934

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1918.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1919, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 14th August, 1918, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by shareholders during office hours.

By order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 24th July, 1918. 920

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED HUSEIN BAIG and others have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, charge, mortgage, lien, lease, sale, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments or premises standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of Ali Umer Street, commonly called Tookree Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 120 square yards of thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 965, Collector's New No. 8137, Old Survey No. 1875 and New Survey No. 810 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 69 and New Street, Nos. 227-229 and 231, C Ward No. 6044 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Ali Umer Street, on or towards the North by the property of Dwarkadas Lalloobhai and on or towards the South by the house of Mistry Salley Mahomed.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
936

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between FRAMROZE PESTONJI MADON and MANILAL GORDHANDAS carrying on business of Cinematograph at the Junction of Sandhurst Road and Khetwady Main Road without the Fort of Bombay, under the style or firm of THE GLOBE CINEMA and MADON AND SHA has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 25th day of July, 1918, so far as concerns the said Framroz Pestonji Madon, who retires from the said firm. All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Manilal Gordhandas who will continue to carry on the said business alone as absolute owner under the style or firm of "The Globe Cinema."

Dated at Bombay this 25th day of July, 1918.

FORBES & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Framroz Pestonji Madon and Manilal Gordhandas.
935

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JEHANGIR SHAWAKSHA BANAJI and JAJI JEHANGIR BANAJI have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land originally Pension and Tax but now redeemed containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts situate at Gowalia Tank Road, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7058 and were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4 and now under D. Ward No. 3390 (1) and Street Nos. 47-51, D Ward No. 3389 (1), Street No. 11, D Ward No. 3389 (2), Street No. 11a, D Ward Nos. 3388, 3390 (3), 3386, Street Nos. 10 B 51, and 8 together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises are situate on the North Side of the Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama, partly by the property formerly of Pestonji Kaikhushru Banaji deceased and now of Ibrahim Mahomed and partly by the property of Jehangir Sorabji Patel, on or towards the West by the property formerly belonging to Merwanji M. Mistry and now partly to Cassumally Munjibhoy, partly to Hormusji Sorabji Mistry and partly to Nusserwanji Merwanji Mistry, on or towards the North partly by the property formerly of Pestonji Kaikhushru Banaji deceased and now of Framroze Hormusji Boyce and partly by the property of Soonabai's Agiary and on or towards the South by the said Gowalia Tank Road.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1918.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
922

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, TYPEWRITING MACHINE, ROLLTOP TABLE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows St. Fort, teak and black wood household and office furniture such as rich silk tapestry liened suites of sofas and chairs, glass and panel door cupbords, chest of drawers, dining table, rocking chairs, cashier's table, safe, leather lined and reclining sofas, glass door book cases, dumbwaiters, iron and wooden cots, dirty cloth baskets, trunks, hat stands, tiled and plain teapoys, carpets, galichas, phonographs, records, crockeryware etc.

Property of an European Gentleman.
1 Rolltop table, 1 Card table, 1 Iron Baba cot.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th July, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

Under instructions from W. L. Weldon, Esq., Acting Administrator-General of Bombay and the administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Purshotam Morarji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One gold head ornament (Chak).
2 Ivory bangles with gold patti.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th July, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ENTERPRISE OF THE

NEW ALAHMBRA CINEMA

MANAGEMENT

AMERICAN CINEMA !
AMERICAN CINEMA !
AMERICAN CINEMA !

"MACISTE ALPINO"

10,000 Feet Long.

The Modern Hercules of the World.

The New Proprietors have introduced Radical changes on the most Improved Style.

OUR PROGRAMME

Commences from Friday 26th July

When the World-renwned Film

Maciste Alpino will be Screened—10,000 ft. long.

Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinee at 5-15

and

Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 (S. T.)

From Saturday 3rd August

GRAND SERIAL—"GREY GHOST."

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

By Special Request

"PEG O' MY HEART"

How a little Irish girl came to live with a respectable English family and was snubbed and ill-treated but eventually transformed it into a home of happiness and sunshine, PEG—MISS DORIS PHILLIPS.

TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 5 P. M.

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P. M.

The great American "crook" play

"WITHIN THE LAW"

Monday, the 29th

"PEG O' MY HEART"

Tuesday, the 30th

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

Wednesday, the 31st

"YE GODS"

Thursday and Friday

For the first time in Bombay

"THE PRINCE AND THE BEGGAR MAID"

SATURDAY NIGHT

For the first time in Bombay

"OUT THERE"

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.

CINEMA TO-NIGHT AT 6-30

MR. E. H. DuCASSE presents

EMMY WEHLEN

in the 5-part Metro Wonder-Play

"VANITY"

The amazing adventures of a clothes-mad vain girl whom love made valiant

AND OTHER FINE FILMS.

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT!

A CHARMING "BLUEBIRD" PHOTO-PLAY IN SIX REELS

"HER SOUL'S INSPIRATION"

STARRING

ELLA HALL

3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30

Special Music by MR. SKINNER.

At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10

PALACE

OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
THE GAIETY REVUE CO.
Presents
MISS EILEEN GRACE
In a Repertoire of New and Popular Songs
AND
SPECIALITY DANCES
MISS NORAH MOORE
Powerful Singer
C. MORRIS
In more of his Popular Songs and Dances.
Our Cinema is a special feature and talk of the town
A Sensational 3-part French Drama
HANDS FROM THE SHADOW
THE HISTORY OF THE WAR
An authentic version of the doings since 1914
DON'T MISS OUR CARTOON
WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD
Lupin Comedy and a Dancing Film
Full Two Hours of Solid Entertainment.
TO-NIGHT FROM 8-30 TO 9-30
EXTRA SPECIAL CINEMA SHOW.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

To-night

Eleventh and twelth episodes of the wonderful serial

THE SEVEN PEARLS
THE SEVEN PEARLS
THE SEVEN PEARLS

Featuring

MOLLIE KING AND CREIGHTON HALE.

JAPANESE SILK INDUSTRY.
Pathe Color, Extremely interesting.

PATHE GAZETTE
latest.

A PHLEGMATIC DETECTIVE
Comic.

Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily

NOTE—The Imperial will give away three Post Office Cash Certificates of Rs. 10 each on Every Sunday at 5 o'clock matinees.

BUY WAR LOAN!

To-day Friday

The last day to see the beautiful Drama

"LOVE and LUCRE"

(5,000 feet)
Gaumont Gazette and Comic.

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

DAILY: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 P. M. (S. T.)

The Management of the most popular Picture Theatre in this City,

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD—OPPOSITE CAMA BAUG.)

have the pleasure to announce that with the kind permission of the Bombay War-Loan Executive Committee they have arranged to give

A GRAND SPECIAL WAR-LOAN SHOW on SUNDAY the 28th July at 7 p. m. (S. T.)

On which occasion a prominent Citizen of Bombay has kindly consented to preside and address the audience for a few moments.

The Splendid New War-Loan Film

Specially prepared at a tremendous cost by the Bombay War-Loan Executive Committee—and which is a delightful 1000 feet Picture of what Bombay has been doing in connection with the Wa-Loan—will be included in the programme besides the Gaumont Gazette.

A BIG PRIZE OF Rs. 100.

Paid in War-Bond will be given by drawing from ALL Classes of the Audience.

Our Magnificent Pathe Serial

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

(15 Episodes—30,000 Feet)
Commences the same Day! (First 6 Parts—6,000 feet).

NEVER MIND

if you have not seen the first instalment of the glorious Universal Serial

THE RED ACE

featuring the dare-devil of the Screen

MARIE WALCAMP

OF "LIBERTY" FAME

You can still follow the story easily. This instalment is full of daring stunts—thrilling and tense situations together with love and romance.

ALSO A TWO-REEL BISON DRAMA

—THE BAD MAN OF CHEYNNE—

with

HARRY CAREY

THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE AND A JOKER COMEDY

AT

THE MAJESTIC

THREE SHOWS AT 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6, 8 & 10 p.m.

A BIG STORY OF THE FROZEN NORTH

The big Feature Success that rivals any other production in its Dramatic Intensity.

"THE BARRIER"

IN SEVEN SEETHING REELS

The Millions who read Rex Beach's Books and Stories will find new joy in the Picture Version of this Great Novel. Be sure to see it and take the Children with you.

TO-MORROW THE FIRST MUTUAL—CHAPLIN COMEDY "THE COUNT"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

CHAPLIN AS "THE COUNT" is the Greatest Laugh HE HAS EVER PUT UP.
Whose income with the above Company is now £4,000 a week.

MARY MILES MINTER—
A Beautiful Girl Actress in
ENVIRONMENT.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lesses: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

DIRECT FROM THE U. S. A.!

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

By arrangement with MAURICE E. BANDMAN

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

Frawley Comedy Co.

In a series of "NEW" and "UP-TO-THE-MINUTE" plays

From the LEADING LONDON and NEW YORK THEATRES.

To-night Friday, 26th July at 9-30 p.m.

Max Marcins Comedy Drama of New York Life

"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"

For the First Time in Bombay.

Saturday, 27th at 9-30, Sunday, 28th at 5-30

A SCREAM FROM CURTAIN TO CURTAIN

A Living Driving Business Truth, emphasized by timely exaggerations and "Peppered" with the jolliest combinations of comedy, romance and sound business principles.

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

Everybody knows "It Pays To Advertise" and everyone is bound to feel happier and better equipped for the day's work after seeing the Frawley's play.

Sunday, 28th, Matinee at 5-30

Monday, 29th at 9-30 p.m.

"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"

Tuesday, 30th & Wednesday, 31st at 9-30.

The bright and breezy sparkling comedy

"THE BOOMERANG"

Thursday, 1st and Friday, 2nd Aug. at 9-30

The Great Play of the Canadian North-West

"TIGER ROSE"

Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.

Friday To-day!

THE LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE SWEET SUPERB PHOTO-PLAY

"The Price of Silence"

(6,000 feet)

Universal Screen Magazine and a Comedy

CINEMA

PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

To-night: 7, 8-45, & 10-30 (S. T.)

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

New York, July 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	.. ..	Nil
,, Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	.. ..	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	8½
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	99½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 25.

The July settlement passed off to-day the rate in the rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association for Fine Broach being fixed at Rs. 755. The market has been chiefly taken up with the settlement, and only a small business was done in Fine Broach September at about Rs. 775. Closing quotations were as under.

Ready cotton has been firm and there has been some buying on account.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	—	September ..	Rs 775
Good Sawginned Dharwar	—	,,	— ,, 760
,, M. G. Coompta..	—	,,	— ,, 795
,, ,, Westerns	—	,,	— ,, 778

QUOTATION 9-30 P M

September Broach Fine closed 777/8.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 25TH JULY 1918.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		615	580	540	Ready
Sawginned Dharwar				760	
M.G. Westerns				770	
M.G. Coompta				800	
M.G. Bagalkot				775	
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			777		"
M.G. Anjar			792		
M.G. Mundra			805		
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			760		"
Laktar Ginned			760		
M.G. Athni Miraj				800	"
M.G. Broach	767	755	745		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 24th July 1918

Cotton	8 807 bales
Wheat	6 637 owts
Linseed	13,412 "
Rape, &c	836 "
Hingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed	163 "
Groundnuts	14
Castorseed	14,860 "
Rice	17 723 "
Myrabolams	1 609 "
Cottonseed	473 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	7,533 "
Jowar	10 "
Saise	Nil
Barley	3,273 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 25th July, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-Fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	F.G.F. Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	610	570	530	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	605	565	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Mundra (M.G.)	..	..	800	790	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Limbdi Dharangadhra (M.G.)	..	..	770	760	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Broach (M.G.)	762	750	740	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Kadi Viramgam (M.G.)	..	..	775	765	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Wadhia (M.G.)	..	..	595	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	765	750 Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	770	755 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	800	785 Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Athni-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	800	785 Ready
	..	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay July 25th, 1918 —6-0 p.m

		Bazar Terms	Ast Delivery
		Rs a p	Rs a p
Wheat, White	Delhi 79-80	0 0 0	8 2 0
,, ,,	Cawnpore 78-80	55 8 9	8 1 0
,,	Karachi Bansie	0 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown	Delhi	7 12 0	— —
,,	Cawapore	7 12 0	— —
,,	Yellow Cawapore	8 0 0	0 0 0
Linseed, Brown	Bold	8 7 0	8 13 0
,,	Thin	8 0 6	8 6 9
Teelseed,	White 85-15	75 0 0	— —
,,	Gajar 75-25	— —	— —
,,	Gajar 50-50	— —	— —
,,	Black	— —	— —
Poppyseed, White		11 4 0	— —
Groundnuts		48 0 0	— —
Mowraseed		5 0 0	— —
Barley		38 0 0	— —
Castorseed		0 0 0	15 4 0
Forwards		Rs as p	
Linseed Sept.		9 7 0	
Linseed May		10 3 6	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.		8 10 3	
Wheat April-May		8 2 1	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS

Bombay, July 25th, 1918.

	Rate per lb Rs. a p
Davidz No. 18	1— 1—10
Shapurji No. 18	1— 1— 9
Simplex No. 18	1— 1— 7
Edward No. 18	1— 1— 7
Light Horses No 8	0—15— 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay July 25th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	1 5 15/16
Do. Demand	1 6 1
Do. Acceptance 8/9	1 6 7
Fcx. Demand	263
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	220½
Shanghai	318½
Japan	144
Singapore	155

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-11-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-9-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 110-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 110-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 203½.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 211.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 139.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 220¾.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 315.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155¼.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 67.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 76.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 75½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91½.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady and a fair amount of business was done for August settlement.

The following are the closing rates for the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,300, Swan 885, Standard 2,080, Simplex 1,035, Shapurji 146-4, Pearls 737-8, New Greats 420, M. Petit 2,675, Madhowji 2,895, Luxmi Cotton 1,880, Kohinoor 1,702-8, Kastoorchand 1,525, Ind. Malwa 377-8, Ind. Bleeching 200, Finlay 577-8, Fazulbhoy 940, David 625, Currimbhoy 430, Crescent 292-8, Colaba 1,630, Century 517-8, Central India 2,805, Bombay United 1,142-8, Bombay Dyeing 1,640, Tata Mill 865, Bundi 22-8, Cen. Mining 39-8, Ind. Cement 347-8, Shivarajpur 43, Katni ord. 255, Katni defd. 1,300, Tata ord. 245, Alcocks 810, By. Burma 640, By. Steam 347-8, Bombay Tramway 385, Bombay Telephone 195, and Tata Hydro 1,260.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,300, Swan 885, Standard 2,080, Simplex 1,035, Shapurji 145, Pearls 735, New Greats 422-8, M. Petit 2,715, Madhowji 2,895, Luxmi Cotton 1,900, Kohinoor 1,705, Kastoorchand 1,535, Ind. Malwa 375, Ind. Bleeching 200, Finlay 580, Fazulbhoy 940, David 625, Currimbhoy 430, Crescent 295, Century 515, Central India 2,805, Bombay United 1,145, By. Dyeing 1,650, Advance 1,500, Bundi 22, Cen. Mining 39, Ind. Cement 345, Shivarajpur 42, Katni ord. 255, Katni defd. 1,300, Tata ord. 242-8, Alcocks 815, Bombay Burma 640, By. Steam 347-8, Bombay Tramway 385, Bombay Telephone 195, and Tata Hydro 1,250.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Coal shares were not at demand, only a few transactions being reported. Jute mill shares ruled from steady to firm but without very large business passing. Considerable interest was taken in Kamarhatty which was put up from Rs 749 to Rs. 769 while Howrah found buyers at Rs. 52/8 and Kanknarrahs at Rs. 850. The market lacked outside support but recent dividends announced should stimulate the prices in the upward direction. In industrial section Bengal Brass were done at Rs. 32/8 and Behar Oils at Rs. 49, while Reliance Fire Bricks changed hands at Rs. 24/12, 25. The following were closing quottaions:—

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramghur 23, Borrea 27, Burrakur 45/8, Jainty Central 17/4, Kasta 13/10.

Jute:—Alliance ord 655, Auckland ord 384, Bally ord 257, Belvedere ord 675, Caledonian ord 595, Fort Gloster ord 794, Fort William ord 415, Howrah ord 53/8, Hooghly ord 96, Kamarhatty ord 855, Kinnison ord 935, Lothian ord 331, Naihati ord 717, Northbrook ord 69, Reliance 45, Soorah ord 284, Union ord 905.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 40/4, Bengal Brass 32/8, Behar Oil 49, Eastern 14, Indian Iron and Steel 22/8 Indian Galvanizing 10/12, Kumardhubi Engineering (ord) 53/8, Reliance Firebricks and Pottery 25, Surma Valley Saws 24/12, United Flour 25/8.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66/8 to 66/12 and small lots at Rs. 67 to 67/4.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 24th July 1918.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths
Fort, Northern	1	Nil
SMALL-POX	1	1
CHOLERA	Nil	Nil
Total	2	1
	1918.	1917 1916
Total Mortality —	91	103 100

HIGH COURT.

DEAL IN SOVEREIGNS.

APPLICATION FOR ADJUDGING INSOLVENTS

RULE DISCHARGED.

In *re* the firm of Padamsey Jetha .....Debtors.
v/s
The firms of Pruthuraj Bhagwandas and others .....Petitioning Creditors.
(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was a rule caning upon the respondents (the firm of Padamsey Jetha) to show cause why an order of adjudication as insolvents should not be made against them.

The Hon Mr. Jinnan appeared for the respondents to show cause against the rule.

Mr. B. J. Desai with the Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the petitioning creditors in support of the rule.

The respondents were a firm carrying on business at Khoja Moholla. The petitioning creditors alleged that there had been dealings in sovereigns between the respondents and themselves as a result of which the respondents owed to them a sum of about Rs. 17,921-1-6. They further alleged that the respondents had within three months from the date of the petition committed acts of insolvency in as much as (a) Tokersi Jetha the managing partner of the respondent firm had absconded to Cutch outside British India with intent to delay and defeat the creditors of the firm, and (b) with like intent the other partners had absented themselves from the place of business of the firm. The petitioners alleged that during the last fortnight they had attended almost every alternate day at the pedhi of the firm to demand their moneys when they had failed to find any of the partners there and that they had been informed by the servants of the firm that the respondents had suspended payment on these grounds the petitioners sought an adjudication order as insolvents against the respondent firm.

"WAGERING TRANSACTIONS."

The respondents denied the allegations of the petitioners and alleged that the petition had been made with dishonest motives. They alleged that the respondent firm were a well-known joint family firm of long standing and respectability, the annual turn-over of their business being Rs. 20 lakhs. Tokersey had left Bombay for Cutch to attend the marriage ceremony of his daughter which had taken place on the 13th July and it was untrue that he had absconded from Bombay. The firm had carried on extensive dealings and made large payments between the 20th June and 8th July in the normal course of their business. It was denied that any sums were legally due by the firm to the petitioners as the various sovereign transactions between the firm and the petitioners were wagering transactions. It was further denied that any of the petitioning creditors had attended at the pedhi of the firm to demand their moneys and that that they had been told by any of the servants of the firm that the firm had suspended payment.

His Lordship, after hearing counsel, discharged the rule with costs.

Solicitors for the respondents: Ardeshir Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

Solicitors for the petitioning creditors: Dubash and Co.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening after long leave which he spent in England. His Lordship took his seat on the High Court Bench on Thursday morning, when the Hon. the Advocate-General on behalf of the Bar welcomed his Lordship and said that they were glad to see him back amongst them. His Lordship replied saying that he was very much obliged to the members of the Bar for what the Advocate-General had said. He was very glad to come back to work again as idleness at home was enervating.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 26TH OF JULY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

AFTER THE APPEAL COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

426-18—Purshotamrai & Co., Thaker Hansraj Purshotam v. Thaker Gocuidas Maturadas a firm, Metha D & L.

LONG CAUSES.

20-18—Little & Co., Shantaram Balkrishna & anr v. Waman Gopal Wadekar & anr, Amin & D.

103-18—Payne & Co., Lakhmidas Kalidas & anr v. Sham Korebai Widow, Mehta D & L.

345-17—Crawford B & Co., Mahomed Ismail bin Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiji v. Ali Saheb Mahomed Essack & anr, Khambatta & Co.

1000-17—Craigie B & Co., The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China v. S Naran & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.

13-17—Amin & Desai, Shakrabhai Motilal Bapuji v. Framji Musha & ors, Mulla & M, Hiralal T. & Co.

698-17—Payne & Co., The Simplex Mills Co Ld. v. K H Kayani & Co, a firm, Surajmal & Co.

831-17—Jam E & D, Hemraj Jairam a firm v. Khoja Ali Mahomed Mulji, Merwanji K & Co.

772-17—Little & Co., The Continental Tyre & Rubber Co. Ld. v. The Madras Stable Co. a firm, Ragh N & Co.

844-17—Ard H D & Co., Dinshaw Jeewanji Patel v. H J Billimoria & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.

588-17—Captain & V, Hinduji Krishnaji a firm v. Kasturchand Umaji & ors, Soonderdas & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

810-17—Khandwalla and Co., (For a pauper), Sadoo Narayen v. Janabai, Purnannand & Co., Part Heard.

1173-13—Ard H D & Co., Fatmabai v. Fatmabai widow & anr, Manch & N. Part Heard, 6-2-15.

1174-13—Ard H D & Co., Fatmabai v. Fatmabai widow & ors, Manch & N, Little & Co., Part Heard, 6-2-15.

285-17—Kanga and S. The Edward Mills Co Ltd v Bamji Sons and Co, Mulla and M.

158-17—Capt and V, Dhunji Ramji v Hurgovind Jiwandas and ors, Ard H D and Co, Surveyor and Co.

717-17—Capt and V, Fazulbhai Peermahomed v The Planet Mills Ltd, Edg G W and Co.

967-16—Payne and Co., Jamnadas Dayal Rowji v Haji Suleman Esmail Anjarwalla, Dikshit and Co.

368-17—Amin & D, (for a pauper), Bai Bhulibai widow & anr v. Purshottam Jiwan & anr, Jam R & D.

1123-16—Chanbasappa & V, Nityanand Meghwan v. Gendalal Fulchand a firm, Madh K & Ch.

422-17—M B Chothia, Messrs Comer & Co. a firm v. Hormusji Bamonji Katrak & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

MOTOR DRIVER FINED.

FOR RASH DRIVING AND NOT STOPPING CAR.

Before the same Magistrate Deuty Inspector Marshall charged Amirkhan Moradkhan, driver of motor car No. 3887, with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner and with not stopping his car after an accident. Mr. Chhatrapat defended the accused. The prosecution case was that Reki D. Gordhan, a Parsi, was riding his bicycle along New Marine Lines, on the 14th July, when the accused without any warning issued from the compound of a bungalow and knocked him down, and did not stop after the accident, although he was required he do so under the rules. The accused denied the charge and said he had blown the horn when issuing from the compound of the bungalow, and the cyclist was not on the proper side of the road. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 30 on the first charge and Rs. 10 on the second charge.

RS. 15 FOR CHEATING TRAMWAYS CO.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. B. S. Fraser of the Bombay Electric Supply Company charged Krishna Babaji Patanker, with cheating. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Devulker defended. The prosecution case was the accused was travelling towards the Fort along Girgaum Road on the 4th instant, and when at Dhobi Talao a tramway inspector asked him for his ticket, the accused said he had it. When the accused was asked to produce it, he handed him a ticket which was in his book. On examination the inspector found it to have been issued the previous day. The accused said that he was so much absorbed in reading the book that he handed an old ticket by mistake. The accused was fined Rs. 15.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 13th July 1918 is published for general information:—

Bombay City 11; Panch Mahals District 1; Broach District 3; Surat District 3; West Khandesh District 10; Thana District Bandra 5; and other places 4; Satara District 54; Poona District 14; Sholapur District 9; Belgaum District 36; Dharwar District 25; Bijapur District 27; Kanara District 2; Karachi District Karachi City 4; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 15; Akalkote State 2; Cutch State Mandvi 2; Savnur State 7; Satara Agency 7; Kathiawar Agency Porbunder 1; and other places 37. Total 279.

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT.

The Board of Health in their weekly report for the week ending 20th July state that the total mortality during the week was 765, Cholera, Small-pox and Plague (all sporadic) being responsible for 16 deaths. Ninety-six persons were victims of Influenza and similar fevers and the rest of the deaths were due to Measles, Bowel complaints and all other diseases. The ratio per 1,000 of population per annum stood at 40.61, corrected ratio 39.34 as compared with 36.57 of corresponding week of last year and 28 of the preceeding quinquenium.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

There was no rain during the week in Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Cutch, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Rawa Kantha and five districts of Sind. There was a very slight fall in Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, the Konkan and the remaining districts of Gujarat, the Deccan and the Karnatak and in Kathiawar, Baroda, Savantwadi and Kolhapur. More rain is urgently needed everywhere. Sowing is generally retarded. Transplanation is retarded in the Konkan and in Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad and Larkana. Germinated seedlings are slightly damaged by insects in parts of Thar Parkar and by insects and winds in parts of Nawabshah and are withering in parts of Gujarat, the Konkan, Deccan and Karnatak. Fodder-supply is adequate except in parts of Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Surat, Belgaum, Dharwar and Baroda. Supply of water for drinking is generally sufficient and the supply for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Sind. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

125-17—Rustomji & Gin, Ananta Jaganath v. Balcrishna Ananta.

220-16—Judah & S, Joti Babaji v. Kesra Foosa & Co. a firm, Wadia G & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER WORK WILL BE TAKEN AT 3-30 P. M.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER.

875-18—Payne & Co., H J Billimoria & Co. a firm v. Thakorilal Manecklal & anr, Against 2nd Deft. only.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

AT 3-30 P. M. IN COURT.

1219-16—Amin & D, Sabrabibi v. Abdul Karim Abdul Rahim Hafiz & ors, Mulla & M, Amin & D.

AFTER APPEAL COURT WORK AT 11-30 A. M. IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

470-17—Motichand & D, Ratansey Devkaran v Messrs. Nanu N Bharucha & Co a firm, Daphtary F and D, Part heard.

1230-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Maneckbai v Jairam Jaloji Ghansalee and ors, Pandia and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

1345-17—Ardeshir H D and Co., Dr. Parbhudas Gokaldas and anr v. Bai Diwalibai widow, Jehangir G and B.

397-16—Pandia and Co., Vithaldas Narayen and ors v. Schroder Smidt and Co., Ld., Little and Co.

549-16—N C Dalal, Tukaram Gennu v. Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji and anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Maneck D and Co.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G, Lalchand Jasodanandan and Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

1300-16—Hiralal T and Co., Messrs. Nagindas Hurjeewandas and Co. a firm v. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., Crawford B and Co.

69-18—M V Gokhale, Krishnas Gordhandas v. Haridas Nanabhai and anr, Payne and Co. In person.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

A meeting of the representatives of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament was held on Wednesday evening at the Bombay Gymkhana, when the question of rescinding the resolution to play this year's Tournament in Bombay again in December. The Poona Committee, however, suggested that tents would be available and it was decided to delay the question one week, during which time the accommodation question would probably be met.

If insurmountable difficulties still existed, then the Tournament would again be played in Bombay this year and an undertaking given that Poona would have the next Tournament if they so desired.

BOMBAY ARMY Y. M. C. A. CRICKET LEAGUE.

The above League organized by the Army Physical Committee of the Bombay Y.M.C.A. was commenced on May 21 last and has been carried on regularly since, matches being played every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Seven teams commenced in the League but unfortunately the Mechanical Transport team, owing to pressure of work and uncertainty of getting men off for an afternoon's cricket, have been compelled to withdraw. There have been some remarkably fine games in the course of the League so far, and it ought to be possible to get a team from among the services in Bombay, to put up a really fine game against any of the first class teams in the district.

Here are some of the records we have on hand and there are many others of which we do not have the accurate details. Tebbitt of Colaba 50 not out against the South Staffords. Segt. Wood of Parel 64, against the S. & T. Segt. Farmer of R.G.A. 107 retired against the Victoria War Hospital.

Bdr. Follitt 3 wickets for 3 runs, R.G.A. against Victoria.

Gunner Heath 8 wickets for 4 runs, R.G.A. against Cumballa.

Pte. Williamson 5 wickets for 14 runs, Cumballa against R.G.A.

Pte. Whitehead 4 wickets for 14 runs, Cumballa against R.G.A.

Capt. Weigall 6 wickets for 26 runs, South Staffs against R.G.A.

Pte. Priestley 7 wickets for 17 runs, Parel against S. & T.

STABBED IN THE STOMACH.

JURY'S VERDICT IN BHENDY BAZAAR AFFRAY.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, concluded the inquest on the death of Ali Mahomed Wali, a Mahomedan aged about 35, who was alleged to have been stabbed in the stomach by one Dawood Guga, in Ghogari Street on the morinng of the 18th instant. The facts of the incident have already appeared in these columns.

Inspector O'Brien led the evidence.

Hasan Wali, the brother of the deceased said he was sleeping on a cot in the street. At 4 a.m. he felt a blow whereupon he abused whoever had hit him. Dawood caught hold of the witness and threw him down and started assaulting him. Witness shouted for help and the deceased came down and slapped Dawood. The latter pushed him and stabbed him on the neck and on the back of the head. The deceased rushed at his assailant when the latter struck at him in the stomach with the same knife, and gave another blow on the shoulder. Dawood then ran away. Dawood had taken the knife out of his belt. Deceased was removed to the hospital where he died the same day.

Hossein Ebrahim, a hawker, deposed to Dawood having stabbed the deceased in the stomach.

After some further evidence had been taken the jury returned a verdict of death from abdominal injuries inflicted in an assault by Dawood.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LTD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos to the para in Sunday's "Chronicle" questioning the honesty of Kemp and Co. in its dealings with the public, the shareholders at the annual general meeting to be held shortly, would do well to ask for a satisfactory explanation from the Directors, for misleading them at the last meeting, by stating on their honour that the Government Chemical Analyser had not reported unfavourably on the bazar sample of "Kemp Pectoral Cough Syrup." The shareholders came to know what was true only when the report of Police Court proceedings against Mr. T. T. Wright, one of the Directors of the Company, was published in the papers. It was reported in the papers that the Government Chemical Analyser had stated that the two samples were found to differ in their composition. I understand Mr. T. T. Wright has resigned his seat on the Board. As regards the other Directors—especially Lieut.-Col. Khareghat, the Chairman of the Board—it will be interesting to see what explanation they will give to justify their statement in the face of the above Government Chemical Analyser's Report.—Yours, etc.,

SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, April 24.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 23.

The names of the following British officers appeared in the casualty list No. 698, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

I. A. R. O.:—Lieut. A. F. Dickson.

WOUNDED.

I. A.:—Capt. R. S. Brewis.

MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER OF WAR.

I. A.:—Lieut. Acting Capt. E. P. Larkins.

MISSING.

I. A.:—Lieut. P. G. M. Baldwin.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DEBATE ON 63½° RULE.

MR. MODY'S AMENDMENT CARRIED

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, it was resolved that the experiment of reserving Victoria Gardens for women and children on Fridays, should be discontinued. The adjourned discussion on 63½ degrees rule was taken up and Mr. Mody's amendment was adopted, it being also passed as a substantive proposition.

Dr. D. B. P. Master moved:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the total number of wells and tanks in charge of the Municipality and Government, mentioning the localities in which they are situated, that have not been closed or covered as yet, and the reasons why their closing or covering have been so long delayed, notwithstanding that the present anti-malarial policy has been in operation in our City for the last six years. (b) The extent of trenches on either side of the two Railway lines that has already been filled in and that which has not been yet filled in. (c) What course he is now going to adopt in connection with Municipal and Government wells and tanks and the trenches on either side of the two Railway lines."

Dr. Master said the Municipality always insisted on private persons carrying out its requisitions for the purpose of stamping out malaria, but when the Municipality's own turn came to employ such measures it shirked its duty in one way or another. The Municipality said without hesitation on such occasions that it had not sufficient funds at its disposal for the purpose and that when funds became available necessary improvements would be carried out. On the other hand, when private parties were concerned the Municipality served them with notices and a failure to comply with them was followed by prosecutions. This difference in Municipal attitude in regard to Municipal and Government wells, on the one hand, and those of private parties on the other, had caused much annoyance and irritation among rate-payers.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji seconded the proposition.

Dr. N .H. E. Sukhia said the Municipality had recently made a large contribution to deal with their wells and Government had also been taking necessary measures in the matter.

The proposition was carried.

VICTORIA GARDENS FOR PURDAH WOMEN.

The Commissioner, in a letter, said:—

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 474 of the 19th April, 1917, regarding reserving the Victoria Gardens, as an experimental measure, for women and children on Fridays, except when Friday is a public holiday. I forward herewith a copy of the Superintendent of Gardens' Report No. G. 130 of the 22nd June, 1918, on the result of the experiment. I consider that the experiment has not been a success and ought to be discontinued. The number of people who have to be excluded when the Garden is reserved is very large, the number of purdah ladies who have taken advantage of the reservation is extremely small and the total number of women and children who visit the Garden when it is reserved for them is very much less than the number who visit it on ordinary days."

The Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, in the course of a letter to the Commissioner, said:—

"It was possible to reserve 48 Fridays for the purdah women during the year, the rest being holidays. The total number of visitors for these 48 days was 26,475, giving an average of 552 women and children per day. The highest number on a single day was 1,189 on Friday, the 16th November, and the lowest number was only 53 on Friday, the 5th October, which was however a wet day. The lowest number on a fine day was 303 on Friday, the 2nd November. With a view to find out what benefit had been taken by the purdah women of the City of this reservation I had a census taken on 22 Fridays (from January to June, 1918) of all these lady visitors with the result that out of a total number of 16,738 women and children only 541 were real purdah women such as Moguls, Arabs and similar communities, 1,821 were Bohras, Khojas and Memons and the rest were non-purdah women. Thus the actual average per day of these three classes was 25 Moguls, etc., 83 Bohras, etc., and 653 non-purdah women. If all the Bohras, Khojas and Memons are included the average number of purdah women was only 108 per day. The average number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens of all sexes and classes for the last five years was 4,213 per day, of whom about 750 were women and 850 children. The most serious objection against this reservation is that for the sake of about 108 purdah ladies more than 3,000 male visitors per day will have to be refused admission. On many occasions I was placed in a most awkward position when military officers from the front, and other gentlemen, both European and Indian, either alone or accompanied by their families and lady friends, appealed to me personally to let them in at my own discretion and responsibility, and I had reluctantly to refuse them admission. In hundreds of cases the women also turned back rather than visit the Gardens without their male companions. On some occasions males had entered the Gardens in defiance of the protests of the watchman and clerk at the gate, and I had to use a lot of persuasion and even threats once or twice to turn them back."

Dr. N. H. E Sukhia moved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved as an amendment that the experiment of reserving Victoria Gardens for women and children on Fridays should be discontinued.

Dr. Sukhia said fresh air was the best preventive against the spread of consumption and in a city like Bombay it was necessary to give the benefit of it to the people. The amendment would prevent purdah women from taking advantage of fresh air.

The amendment was carried.

THE 63½ DEGREE RULE.

The Corporation resumed the adjourned discussion on the 63½ deg. rule. At the previous meetings, it had been proposed by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna:—

"That the third report, dated the 2nd May, 1918, of the Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 177, dated the 6th April, 1916, regarding the draft bye-law for the application of the 63½ deg. rule to new buildings, be approved and adopted. (2) That the draft bye-law received with the report be approved, and the Secretary be requested to notify, in accordance with Section 465 (1) of the Municipal Act, that it is the intention of the Corporation to take the bye-law into their consideration at their monthly meeting to be held in September, 1918."

An amendment had been moved by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, seconded by Mr. S. C. Dhondy, that the report be approved and adopted, "subject to the modification that the bye-law should be applied only to such buildings or parts of a building as are erected on land previously unbuilt upon. (2) That the draft bye-law received with the report be approved, and the Secretary be requested to notify, in accordance with Section 465 (1) of the Municipal Act, that it is the intention of the Corporation to take the bye-law into their consideration at their monthly meeting to be held in September, 1918."

Another amendment had been moved by Mr. H. P. Mody, seconded by Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, that the report be approved and adopted, "subject to the modification that the bye-law should be applied only to such buildings or parts of a building as are erected on land previously unbuilt upon provided that sites occupied by erections of a temporary character should be regarded as sites previously unbuilt upon for the purposes of the bye-law. That the draft bye-law received with the report be approved as modified, and the Secretary be requested to notify, in accordance with Section 465 (1) of the Municipal Act, that it is the intention of the Corporation to take the bye-law into their consideration at their monthly meeting to be held in September 1918."

The following amendment had been moved by Mr. J. P. Orr, seconded by Mr. A. H. Whyte:—

"That the draft bye-law appended to the third report, dated the 2nd May 1918, of the Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 177, dated the 6th April 1916, regarding the application of the 63½ deg. rule to new buildings, be approved as it stands, and the Secretary be requested to notify, in accordance with Section 465 (1) of the Municipal Act, that it is the intention of the Corporation to take the bye-law into their consideration at their monthly meeting to be held in September, 1918."

DR. SUKHIA'S PLEA OF HARDSHIP.

Dr. Sukhia said the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta's amendment was the worst of all the amendments that had been moved in the matter. It would be a disaster to carry Mr. Mody's amendment as it would be very hard on the people. Mr. Orr's amendment would do if it were modified to the effect that the overcrowded parts of the city would not be brought within the purview of the rule. The matter had hung fire long and something must be done now in the interests of the city. The rule should be definite and not discretionary in its character, as this might lead to corruption on the part of their subordinates.

DANGER OF EXPERT OPINION.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he regretted the matter had been mixed up in such a manner that the Corporation felt confused. Mr. Orr had not understood the report in the manner it was intended to be hence the amendment he wanted to move. Mr. Chunilal's amendment had taken away his breath. Following of an expert opinion in India was a dangerous thing, for in India a man was an expert not because he knew much, but because others knew little. The Corporation was quite justified in resisting the 63½ deg. rule for they had the best architects' opinion behind them. He asked them to adopt Mr. Mody's amendment with the word "only" dropped out of it.

Mr. Mody asked for permission to the addition of the words "or on land previously built upon and on which there are erections of a temporary character only" after the sentence "or on land previously built upon", the remaining sentence being deleted. The necessary permission being granted the amendment was made.

Mr. J. B. Petit said if the proposition were accepted the Corporation would accept the rule of 63½ deg. and the rule would be liable to be acted upon in the case of land previously built upon. He, therefore, hoped that the Corporation would accept Mr. Navalker's amendment referring the report back to the Committee.

Mr. J. P. Orr thought the use of higher and lower standards should be determined by the nature of the land. The lower standard could only be applied to houses in congested areas, where more land could not be left unbuilt upon. He thought that they should pass such parts of question now as they could, and not refer the report back to the Committee for further consideration, as that would be so much waste of time. He liked Mr. Chunilal's amendment, although he was afraid of it. He would, therefore, vote for his own amendment.

The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha said much confusion had been created by the large number of amendments. He thought that Mr. Mody's amendment was the best one and should be passed. The question of application might be referred back to a committee if necessary.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji in replying said the matter had been much confused by the many amendments and also by the next item on the agenda. He would ask them to vote for his original proposition.

Mr. Mody's amendment was then passed by a majority, and it was passed as a substantive proposition. All the other amendments were thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

ALLEGED BOGUS C. I. D.

NEW CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 24.

Mahomed Hussain, Urdu Translator in the Postal Censors' office, who was put up before the Chief Presidency Magstrate, two months ago for alleged impersonation of a C. I. D. Inspector and extortion of various sums from merchants in Georgetown, but was discharged for want of sufficient evidence absconded when there were other charges against him. He failed to put in his appearance when the second case was called in. Mr. Kalumullaj Saheb, Inspector, C. I. D., traced the accused to a village in the Punjab and arrested him. The accused was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was remanded to custody till the 31st instant, when he will be prosecuted for cheating, false personation and absconding.

POLITICAL SUSPECTS TRACED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The special branch of the C.I.D., on receipt of certain information, on Monday raided a house at Ultadinghi Main Road where it was found that five Bengalee youths alleged to be absconding political suspects were living there. These youths on seeing the police made an attempt by scalling the wall of the house but the on seeing the police made an attempt to escape b yscaling the wall of the house but the police surrounded the place and succeeded in arresting them. With their capture some suspicious documents were also seized.

KANARA NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Karwar—A taluka agricultural conference was recently held at Sadashivegad, mainly attended by cultivating agriculturists. The peculiarity was that the conference was presided over by a non-official gentleman. Other agricultural conferences till now in the district, were presided over by officials and were more or less shows meant to please the officials by candidates for Raosahebships. But this was a real people's conference. It was a grand spectacel to see each agriculturist, generally Konkan Maratha by caste, coming forward and narrating his forest and other grievances boldly, even before the Mamlatdar who attended the meeting. The proceedings were all conducted in Konkani, the dialect of the taluka.

The war-work is going apace. There are various committees sitting, the ship-building committee, the prices committee, the war-loan committee, the recruiting committee, the personnel of all the committees being almost the same. Karwar people seem to be versatile and full of all-sided energy. Rao Bahadur Yennemadi seems to be extremely zealous about recruiting. Some restless spirits think of asking him why he should not set an example by sending his own son who is a sub-judge, to the war. There is a suggestion from Mr. Wagh, subjudge, that the Hindu school should be created into a society. It does not cost anything to make a suggestion. Will he move in it, if he is sincere?

A Karwar branch of the Kanara Association of Bombay has been started here. It is to be seen what work it is going to do. The responsibility lies with Mr. D. B. Nadkarny who is vice-president.

Ankola.—The mamlatdar of this place Mr. Kamat is a very energetic man. He is doing his best to make recruiting and war-loan successful. But he does not seem to get as much support from the people as he should. Government seems to be unkind to him. For they wish to introduce at Ankola, at this very juncture, a notified area committee which the people extremely dislike, and have strongly represented against. People would rather have a sanitary committee or even a full-fledged municipality, and bear all the cost thereof together with real power that comes of election. Notified area committee is a hybrid thing with all members nominated. Again the complaint about the irregular impressment of carts is general.

Kumta.—Here also recruiting is going on There is a fortnightly paper here called "Kanara News," which seems to be doing good work. It requires great popular support, and if it becomes a weekly, it will be a power. There is also an aided High School. The teachers are without reason suspected of writing in the "Kanara News" in spite of their clear declaration to the contrary.

The school shows good examination results, but on the whole does not appear to make progress either in good management or in effective popular control. Well-trained teachers who have been the most sincere supporters of the school from the beginning, smart under ungrateful treatment. The agricultural association of this place has sent a memorial to the Collector against forest grievances. Raosaheb Masur is very keen on the point, perhaps because the Collector likes it. The Collector, of course, is doing his best to find a solution in the interests of the agriculturist. But it is the experience of the people, that such a collector is soon transferred.

At Sirsi and Siddapur, the branches of the Home Rule League, seem to be spreading a new awakening amongst the people. At Yellapur, notified area committee is going to be introduced. The people do not object and therefore there seems to be a necessity.

Honavar is so far quiescent. People are earnestly wishing not to see the excesses of the autocratic mamlatdar regarding war-loan work. For his past record is not very flattering.

It is understood that Post-Graduate Committee has recommended to the Senate of the Calcutta University that an examination for an M.A. Degree in Bengalee should be introduced.

"DONT COMPLETELY CRY IT DOWN."

MR. SARMA ON REFORMS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 24.

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, presiding over a meeting in the Mahajana Sabha Hall to-day, said that if the conditions of war were over his own personal conviction was that the scheme which would be formulated, would not be as good as the one that had been proposed. Because they adhered to the Congress-League Scheme, it did not follow that they should completely cry down the proposed scheme and reject it on the ground that it contained no germ in it, tending to the future advancement of the country. They had a good case, but they must not spoil it by unnecessarily imputing motives to the people who had power to do injury or good to them. He did not think that any circumstances had arisen since the last Congress, which made them, give up their determination to have control over finance and legislation. They should not jeopardise the whole case by giving a handle to the other side, but they should sympathise with their logic, point out defects and get from them what they wanted.

QUITE DISAPPOINTING AND UNSATISFACTORY.

A public meeting of the citizens of Dadar was held under the auspices of the Dadar Home Rulers' Club on Sunday last to express their opinion regarding the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme, Mr. A. B. Kolhatker presiding.

The resolution, "This public meeting of the citizens of Dadar is of opinion that the Reforms Scheme proposed by H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State is quite disappointing and unsatisfactory, in that it does not present a single step towards the real Responsible Government as declared on 20th August, 1917, and further asserts that no scheme which does not contain the principles of the Congress-League Scheme will be regarded as fit to be considered by the people of India," was proposed by Dr Savarker.

In the course of his speech he said that the scheme did not contain the chief principle of "self-determination" which was at the root of the Congress-Moslem League Scheme and as such the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme was not worth considering. The speaker then dealt briefly with the chief aspects of the Reforms and showed how they elude the question of popular control over the executive which was the soul of the age that we live in. He stated that the people of India were hankering after the right of self-determination for which the bloody war is deluging the world with torrents of blood—not excluding Indian—for which President Wilson, with the whole democracy of America at his back, is ready to spend the last drop of blood and the last piece of money. India wanted such a scheme which contains this principle as its backbone. But the present scheme did not provide anything of this nature, and on the contrary strengthened the element of absolutism in the Government which was already excessive. He also stated that the reason for rejecting this scheme was that, if they accepted it, the British nation would tell the whole world at the Peace Conference that the Indian Nation had already been given what she asked for.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Lalit, and supported by Mr. Shivam and Mr. Sahasrabudhe. The President then invited free discussion and asked if there was anybody who wished to speak against the resolution, but nobody came forward and the resolution was declared passed unanimously amid loud applause.

INFLUENZA RAGING IN CALCUTTA.

OVER 500 GURKHAS DOWN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Several further cases of influenza have occurred at the millls and amongst the Electric Tramways and Supply Co. 34 cases are reported. The running of trams is consequently limited for the present. All cases are of mild nature and there is no dislocation of service. Many cases of severe type have occurred at the training works at Siekkvi. The epidemic in virulent form has reached Maymyo where at one time over 500 Gurkhas were laid up. The Gurkha Lines have been placed out of bounds for the British troops. The disease has been imported there by the draft of fresh Indian troops.

TATA IRON STEEL COMPANY.

ACQUIRES ADDITIONAL LAND FOR OPERATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The "Pioneer" says a further agreement has been entered into between the Secretary of State and the Tata Iron and Steel Company by which the Company acquire additional land for the extension of their operations. The purposes for which the land is granted include the construction of residences, the improvement of sanitary conditions, and the establishment of experimental agricultural farms. The agreement provides that the Company shall expend on the extension of their present work a sum of not less than three hundred lakhs of rupees within a period of ten years after receiving delivery of the land or within such further time as the Government of Bihar and Orissa shall allow.

JUVENILE SMOKING BILL.

OPPOSED IN U. P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 24.

At a meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council, this morning, the Lieutenant-Governor presiding, Mr. Thomas Smith, Sir Verney Lovett and Mr. Daniels took the oath of allegiance to the Crown.

The Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterji introduced the U. P. Excise (Amendment) Bill and Gorakhpur Goraits Bill and the latter bill was referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon. Lala Sukhbir Singh moved for leave to introduce the U. P. Juveniles Smoking Bill which proposed to prevent the sale of cigars and cigarettes to anyone under 18 and gave powers to the police to seize tobacco found on the person of juveniles. The Hon. Mr. Ward and Col. Metaggart opposed the motion, the latter describing it as grandmotherly legislation.

The Hon. Mr. Chintamani thought that the Bill in its present form was unworkable.

The Hon. Mr. Wazir Hasan thought no case had been made out for such legislation. The motion to introduce the bill was rejected by 27 votes to 7.

Another motion by the Hon. Mr. Chintamani to recommend that the Rurki College and the Cawnpore Agricultural College be affiliated to the Allahabad University, after a lengthy discussion, was postponed till the publication of the report of the Calcutta University Commission.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the President announced that a special meeting of the Council would be held on the 12th of August to enable the non-official members to express their views on the report of Indian Reforms.

The Council rose at 4-45 p.m.

C. P LEGISLATURE COUNCIL AGENDA

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 24.

At the meeting of the C. P. Legislative Council to be held on the 29th inst., Messrs. Golwalkar, Tambe and Misra will move resolutions recommending to give military training to the Indians with a view to qualify them for military service to the Empire in general and to the country in particular.

The Hon. Mr. Thacker will move a resolution recommending to make elementary education compulsory and free throughout the Central Provinces and Berar.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN MUTINY VETERAN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 24.

One of Rangoon's oldest European resident passed away in Mr. Jackson at the ripe age of 82. He was a veteran of the Indian Mutiny having arrived in India with the 48th rifles. In 1857 the Mutiny was nearly over and his regiment was posted to garrison duty. In 1858 his regiment came to Burma and Mr. Jackson and Mr. H. Johnson sought their way out of the army and started photograph business. Ten years later he bought Mr. Johnson's share and carried on the business for 60 years with only a 5 years' break in Dalhousie Street and also lived in the premises for that period. Mr. Jackson was an old mason being Knight of Malta and Knight Templar.

DECREE AGAINST LALA HARKISHENLAL.

LIQUIDATOR'S APPLICATION TO ADJUDGE HIM INSOLVENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 25.

In connection with the payment order of Rs. 30,00,000 passed by Justice Broadway against Lala Harkishen Lal, Mr. Dignasse, the Official Liquidator of the People's and Amritsar Bank filed an application in the Insolvency Court for adjudging Lala Harkishen Lal an insolvent and later on filed an application before the Chief Court for the transfer of the insolvency proceedings to the Chief Court file.

This transfer application was heard last Monday together with Lala Harkishen Lal's objection before Sir Henry Rattingan, Chief Judge, who passed orders yesterday rejecting the prayer for transfer. So the original application for adjudging Lala Harkishen Lal an insolvent came up before Rai Shibu Mal, Insolvency Judge, to-day. The matter was however postponed as the file had not come from the Chief Court.

It is understood that Lala Harkishen Lal had appealed against the payment order passed by Justice Broadway and will contest this application for insolvency.

PROFITEERING IN KEROSINE OIL IN TRICHUR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 24.

The citizens of Trichur (Cochin State) including merchants and traders have submitted a memorial to the Dewan in which they have asked for Government intervention to check illegal profiteering on the part of the Sub-Agents of Kerosine Oil Supplying Firms. The memorialists say that the Sub-Agents are selling oil at double or treble the prices fixed by the companies and the recent railway transport restrictions prevent other merchants from bringing in oil at cheaper rates from other places by rail.

The Dewan promised to try to remove the railway transport restrictions as far as possible with regard to regulating the prices of oil. He hoped that the companies, if appealed to, will bring their local Sub-Agents to a sense of their duty.

RISE IN DEATH RATE IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 24.

The death rate in Madras City for the week ending 20th July shows a rise from 48.3 to 62.9 against a ten year average of 36.6. From the classification it will be seen that diseases of Respiratory System took away 84, Diarrhoea 60, Dysentry 57, will Influenza claimed 34.

SHIPBUILDING IN INDIA

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

(From our Corrspondent.)

SIMLA, July 24.

The Government of India have issued the following communiqué:

The question has been under examination in India and has formed the subject of correspondence with the authorities in the United Kingdom whether advantage could not be taken of Indian resources for the construction of cargo steamers in India for use by the Government. The advantage of making additions to the available numbers of cargo steamers are obvious, but the Government of India have after the fullest consideration come to the conclusion that local resources under present war conditions cannot economically be turned to account in this direction.

The principal reasons which have led to their decision may be stated for public information. They consist in the difficulties ecountered in providing the necessary materials and skilled labour in the comparative undevelopment of the ship-construction industry in India and in the fact that such engineering productive capacity as exists is already largely, and, to a still greater extent, will soon be carried on concurrently with the development of a shipbuilding industry.

For the construction of steel or composite vessels it would be necessary to import from abroad all the steel plates and boilers most of the propelling machinery and the greater part of the structural steelwork at a cost and an initial risk of loss in transit, which alone would be serious obstacles to the work, while the same materials can more rapidly be utilized for the same purpose at or nearer to the place of their own production by the use of timber for the construction of wooden ships. These difficulties could be overcome only to a comparatively small extent, for example, this would not obviate the necessity of obtaining the engines and boilers from abroad.

On the other hand the engineering firms and workshops on which it would be necessary to rely for the execution of the work are already employed in a manner more appropriate to their equipment and experience and, therefore, to greater economic advance on the construction of launches, barges and other small craft and on the even more important work of repairs to existing vessels as will as in the production of the large variety of miscellaneous articles required by the forces in the field which demand on this country for much of their engineering plant and stores. The utilization of Indian firms in these directions must be increased to the utmost in view of the continued depletion of Indian stocks of imported articles and machinery and the Government are satisfied that by the concentration of efforts in this direction more valuable results will be secured than by attempting to build cargo steamers in the unfavourable conditions which have been mentioned in separate announcement.

The Government of India have explained the various ways in which they are prepared to help encourage the construction by private enterprise of such wooden sailing ships with or without auxiliary power as can readily be built in India. Those will no doubt render useful service, more particularly in facilitating the coastwise trade thus relieving to some extent the pressure on the railway transport system.

It is also hoped that as soon as circumstances permit it will be possible to inaugurate the building of ocean-going steamers and the question is receiving the earnest attention of the Government of India.

FERROCONCRETE VESSELS.

The Government of India have made enquiries regarding the possibility of constructing ferroconcrete vessels in India, but have been advised that it is undesirable to attempt the construction of these until a few months have passed, by which time experience will have been gained elsewhere of the behaviour of vessels of this kind in a seaway. The construction of ferroconcrete ships appears to be promising but must still be regarded as experimental and the expert advisers of the Munitions Board are in touch with the Admiralty with a view of taking advantage of their experience as soon as definitely favourable results and suitable designs have been established.

VIOLATION OF INTERNMENT ORDER.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The Midnapore Special Tribunal disposed of a case in which a detenu Satish Chunder Das was charged with having violated the internment order. The accused was an inhabitant of Chittagong and was interned in the village of Namajgaon in the Hooghly district. It was alleged that on the afternoon of 23rd May the detenu was found near a playground adjoining Pandua railway station and beyond the limits of his place of detention.

The court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to imprisonment till the rising of the court and a fine of Rs. 50.

RECRUITING IN BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

A large number of recruits have been going from Chittagong to join the Bengalee Regiment. Up to the 20th of this month 44 young men have been medically passed and have left Chittagong to join the regiment.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Theatre: At 9-30, T. Daniel Frawley presents the Frawley Comedy Co. in "The House of Glass."
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Poona Gymkhana, Esplanade "Maidan."
SATURDAY, July 27.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Poona Gymkhana, Esplanade "Maidan." Hindu Gymkhana v. Elphinstone College Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face.
SUNDAY, July 28.
Cricket: Parsi Gymkhana v. Hindu Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face. Bombay Gymkhana "B" team v. Spencer Cup Eleven, Esplanade "Maidan."
Mails for Muscat, Charbar, Hanjam, Bandar Abbas, Linga Dubai, Pasni, Bahrein and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m.
TUESDAY, July 30.
Bombay Natural History Society. "At Home" of members and friends at 6, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.
THURSDAY, Aug. 1.
Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native General Library—6-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6.30, 9-30 Howitt Phillips Co.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-8-10 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.)
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road. 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 38
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 50

B B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express ...	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

BAND AT G. I. P. RY. BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Battalion will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day commencing at 6.

BAND AT THE R B YACHT CLUB.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE

Mr. S. K. Naique will deliver a public lecture to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m. at Girgaum Gujerathi Boys' School upon "Ahalyabai."

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATIONS,

The Pacific route has been restored. There are still heavy delays on traffic for the United Kingdom and beyond.
The Ceylon lines are now right.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

YOUNG DAIVADNYA UNION.

The second annual general meeting of the Union will be held on Sunday next 5 p.m., (S.T.), in the hall of Shri Mangal Harichandralaye, when Mr. S. N. Hate, will preside.

THE YOUNG THIESTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Young Thiests' Union, Prof. Dharmananda Kosambi, will deliver an address on "Budhistic Nirvana" to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir.

S. S. UNION DADAR.

A public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the S. S. Union Dadar, in the Dadar English School Hall at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. H. D. Welinker on Sunday on "Marathi Novels."

HIND MATA SEVAK SAMAJ.

The above institution has handed over the amount of Rs. 301-8-0 to the Secretary of the National Education Fund being the sum realised from the benefit performance "Premdharaj" staged by them on the 18th instant.

A RELIGIOUS SERMON.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League Mr. L. B. Nayak will preach a religious sermon at the Parel Branch premises 91 B. Mustari Villa, Chinchpokli, on Sunday next at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The first anniversary of the Society was celebrated on July 22nd, 23rd and 24th. Telegrams and letters, of sympathy were received from various places such as Poona, Madura, Calcutta, Ahmednagar, Shahapur, Nagpur, Budhgaon, and Kopargaon.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The usual Jewish History Class will meet to-morrow at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Brotherhood premises, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla. On Sunday, will be the monthly business meeting of the Society in the same hall, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), after which there will be a Conversational meeting.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY,

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library to-day at 4-30 p.m., when the following persons will be elected members of the Society:—Dr. A. G. Merchant, Dr. Meherjibhoy Fardoonji Bisni and Dr. Mrs. Malini Sukthankar. Dr. D. J. Judah M.D., (Lond.) will show, a case of Achondroplasia and a case of Bone disease for diagnosis. Dr. S. K. Engineer, and Dr. A. K. Dalal will show clinical cases.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

ACCUSED CONVICTED

At the Dadar Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle disposed of a case in which one Furdunji Cursetji Master appeared to answer charges of criminal trespass, and wrongful restraint, preferred against him by Ignatius Pereira. Mr. D. J. Registrar defended the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The complainant's case was that the accused collected the rents of some chawls at Matunga on behalf of his masters Gustad and Rustom Khodadad Irani. The complainant, who used to keep a small boarding house in one of the chawls, was asked by the owners of the chawl to shift, as the chawl had recently been acquired by the Improvement Trust and was to be demolished. Oe was asked to shift into another chawl which had been newly built but had not been completed. The walls of the room were not plastered and the floors not properly made. On the 15th July, Dr. Bulsara, the Municipal Deputy Health Officer, visited the chawl and found that the owners had not been given the statutory "completion" certificate, and he pointed this out to the owners and the compainant, saying that under the circumstances the landlord could not let the chawl, nor the tenant could conduct his business there without such a certificate. The complainant, who had shifted there, forthwith stopped his business. About 8-30 a.m. the next day, the accused went to the complainant's room and asked him to vacate forthwith, which the latter refused to do. The accused then rushed into the room and ordered some labourers to remove the complainant's tables, chairs and furniture from the rooms into the compound. The complainant protested but the furniture was removed by the labourers under the accused's direction and supervision. Later on, the complainant made an attempt to bring back a trunk which contained his clothes but the accused would not let him approach the furniture.

A SERIES OF THREATS.

The complainant thereupon approached one of the landlords with a request that he be allowed to take his box of clothes at least and he was allowed to do so. The accused threatened the complainant that if he tried to take his furniture back into the room he would have it thrown out. The complainant, fearing that the accused might carry out his threats actually called a "jaripuranawala" and offered to sell the furniture to him.

The defence was that the complainant was occupying the rooms on sufferance and that the complainant himself had the furniture put out in the compound on the morning in question. The accused called witnesses to show that the complainant requested the head "mistry" of the landlords to lend him the services of some coolies to have his furniture put out.

The Magistrate said he must say at once that this defence was as stupid as it was false. He called it a stupid defence because in his examination by the Court the accused himself pointed out that about three hours after the alleged occurrence the complainant requested one of the Irani landlords to let him take the box containing his clothes from the furniture which was lying in the compound. The Magistrate characterised the accused's conduct as high-handed. He convicted the accused of criminal trespass under section 447 of the Indian Penal Code and of wrongful restraint under section 341 of the I. P. C., but as the two offences were parts of one and the same transaction and as section 35 of the Criminal Procedure Code did not make it obligatory on a Court to pass separate sentences on an accused who was convicted of different offences at one trial, he sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 200.

FINED RS 100 FOR PROFITEERING

At the Dadar Police Court, before Mr. B N. Athavle, yesterday, Mr. T. Rodrigues, Acting Superintendent of Markets, charged Dattatraya Raghunath Sawai, a dealer in fire-wood, with selling fire-wood at a rate in excess of that fixed by the Controller of Prices.

The accused said he could not afford to sell fire-wood at the Government rates, which were much too low, and had therefore been selling at a higher rate. He pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 100, in default, to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A YOUNG SWINDLER

At the Dadar Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle disposed of a case in which Inspector Mir Ahmed Ali charged Shunker Bhagwat Deshmukh with cheating Dagdu Wadju in respect of Rs. 80.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate said the accused was an intelligent young man of twenty but had prostituted his intelligence in swindling ignorant village folks by trading upon their credulity. He thought the accused was a bad young man and ought therefore to be locked up in jail for a sufficient length of time to think over and repent of his evil ways. He, therefore, sentenced him (the accused) to one year's rigorous imprisonment to be spent in the Dharwar jail for juveniles.

ARREST FOR PRESENTING COUNTERFEIT COIN,

One Habibu Rahim was arrested when trying to palm off a counterfeit rupee on one Genu who has a shop in Khoja Street under the following circumstances. Habibu went to the shop and bought some cloves from a boy. Ganpat, and tendered him one of his rupees in exchange. The boy gave him the change, after taking what was due to him. When, another boy, Genu, took charge of the cash, he found one rupee too bright, and asked Ganpat who had given it and the latter told him all that had happened. Habibu not satisfied with his first adventure, it is alleged, went to the shop again and asked for some other thing and gave another of his counterfeit rupees. Genu, however, finding it as bright as the rupee he had in the cash box detained Habibu, who at once offered him four rupees if the former would only let him go away. But Genu handed him over to the Police, who on a search of the man's premises found implements for counterfeiting coins and Rs. 13. The police are making further enquiries in the matter.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an enquiry touching the death of Abdulla Juma, a Mahomedan living at Khadak. The deceased who had been to prison about four times was in the service of Musa Hassan, a Mucadam. He was unable to account to his master for Rs. 180 and his employer told him that he would deduct some amount from his monthly wages. On Wednesday evening he was found lying in the shop and as he could not be roused he was taken to the J. J. Hospital where it was found that he was suffering from the effects of opium; he died there subsequently.

The jury returned a verdict of death from opium poisoning, probably suicidal.

LATE MR. KHENGAR THOBAN

The committee of the Cotton Merchants' Association in a meeting held yesterday decided to close the Market at Colaba to-day out of respect to the memory of late Mr. Khengar Thoban, J. P., who died on Wednesday last. The deceased was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Gill and Co., Bombay.

THE DRAFT RENT BILL NO. 2.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter on the above subject published in your valued columns last week, may I take the liberty of making a few more suggestions for the consideration of the Honourable Members of the Legislative Council, and particularly of the Select Committee that will probably be appointed to discuss the new Rent Bill. The Bill will, however, have to be passed into law on or before 2nd August next on which day the Notification under the Defence of India Rules applicable to labourers and artizans, paying Rs. 10 or less, will exhaust itself and become inoperative by lapse of six months' time.

1. By Section 2 (b) of the Bill the word "premises" is declared to mean "any buffalo or milch cow stable" now according to dictionary a "Stable" is a 'building' constructed for horses to lodge and feed in and furnished with stalls and proper contrivances to confain their food and necessary equipments. The dictionary (Imperial) adds, "This is now the regular use of the word, but it has been and in America still is, used in a wider sense equivalent to a "house, shed or building" for beasts generally to lodge and feed in, as a cow-house or the like." While "stall" really means "The stand or place where a horse or animal is kept and fed, the 'division' of a stable or the apartment for one horse or ox, as the stable contains 8 or 10 stalls." In a stable there may be kept many animals, at times hundreds and more. The Act would therefore be rendered almost nugatory since the rent of such a stable would be a good deal over Rs. 20, so that, I humbly submit, the proper word to use in the Bill is "stall," for which protection is really needed and I trust the necessary alteration will be made. Again, why should not the provision be extended to stalls for keeping 'horses' drawing victorias and other public conveyances. The reason assigned for giving protection to buffalos and milch cows is that "the rents of the stables for these have been greatly increased with unfortunate economic results." Does not the same reason apply to hack-victorias also? The rent for stabling the horse and carriage has also abnormally increased so that it is not worth while now for owners of these conveyances to ply for the tariff fares.

2. Opportunity has been taken of amending the principal Rent Act to bring it into line with the New Bill. Advantage may be taken of this opportunity to add a section in the present draft Bill empowering the Full Court of the Small Causes Court, under Section 37 of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act to reverse or alter the decree or order of the trying Judge of that Court in "ejectment matters" also or at least in cases in which the Judge has made an order against a tenant for delivery of possession of the premises to the landlord. These ejectment matters are not considered as "suits" and so they do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Full Court as simple rent suits for recovery of the smallest sums do. Parties have therefore to go the expense of applying to the Appellate Side of the High Court in Revision as was done in the recent case of the Allahabad Bank. Now that ejectment matters are multiplying, a good deal of the time of the High Court would be saved if the right of applying to the Full Court of the Small Causes Court in ejectment matters is explicitly granted.

3. It is not clear from the draft as to whether the Controller in fixing the maximum rent is bound to add ten per cent. to the rent prevailing in pre-war times or to allow anything for "improvements or structural alterations." At present 10 per cent. of the expenses incurred for the latter are to be added to the "Standard Rent." Now in working, this provision falls very harshly and inequitably on the poorer classes. Take the case of a very old house with two storeys, the rent of each of the latter was Rs. 25 in 1915-16. Supposing thereafter it had to be overhauled at an expense of Rs. 4,000. This is spread over 10 years and each of the two tenants will have to pay Rs. 200 more per year, or Rs. 16-8-0 per month, in addition to ten per cent. to constitute the standard rent. While he paid in 1914, Rs. 25 he will now have to pay Rs. 44, so that if no Rent Act had been passed the landlord would hardly have thought of increasing the rent to that extent. This would be then a premium on jerry buildings and old rickety or dilapidated houses. It is therefore desirable to omit the provision allowing ten per cent. of the amount expended on "improvements and structural alterations." It induces the landlord to make such alterations in order to mulct indirectly the tenant who does not submit to his exorbitant demands directly.

4. Under Section 8 of the Draft Bill it is provided that the owner of vacant premises may be required to place "it" (!) at the disposal of H. E. the Governor-in-Council who shall from time to time pay to the owner the "maximum rent" of such premises. It is not provided as to how Government will recover the rent from the "suitable tenant" except by ordinary process of a suit. The provisions of the Land Revenue Code relating to land assessment may be made applicable for recovery of such rents by summary process.

Again, why should vacant premises fetching a rental of only Rs. 20 or less be required to be given for occupation and not premises fetching more rents? Supposing there is a godown that fetched in 1915-16 a rent of Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 was charged as Pagdi or premium for letting it for a year. Under the Rent Act the landlord would be entitled to charge Rs. 110 only which he considers too low and thinks that rather than let it at such rent he would allow it to remain vacant. Why should not the Controller interfere in such a case also and require the landlord to let it to the applicant who is in need of it?

5. From the way in which Section 5 of the Draft Bill and other sections are worded the Controller may come into conflict with the Court. It is therefore desirable to define their powers more clearly.

6. It would be desirable to add in Section 11 of Rent Act No. 1 that no distress shall be levied until the expiration of a month after the rent becomes due. Ordinarily the Small Causes Court issues such distress even within three or four days after the expiration of the month. About four months ago it issued such distress against the office furniture of well-known and qualified dental surgeons and solicitors, because they did not submit to exorbitant rents. Besides, people do not generally get their salaries until at least the tenth of the month.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Jute share market was strong and a large business was done in Hooghlys at advanced rates. Coals were not much in demand but in miscellaneous section a large volume of business was put through. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramgurh 23-8, Borrea 26-8, Kasta 3-8 p, Nazira 12-4, Ondal (ord) 34-12

Jute:—Albion (ord) 609, Anglo India (ord) 270, Auckland (ord) 389, Bally 259, Belvedere (ord) 680 smal] lot, Budge Budge (ord) 662, Delta (ord) 647, Fort Gloster (ord) 804, Fort William (ord) 416, Howrah (ord) 53-8, Hooghly (ord) 101, Kamarhatty (ord) 770, Kanknarrah (ord) 852, Kelvin (ord) 830, odd lot 850, Khardah (ord) 490, Lansdowne (ord) 413, Lothian (ord) 352, Northbrook (ord) 70, Reliance (ord) 44-12, Union (ord) 911.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Aerating Gas 171, Bengal Paper (ord) 112, Behar Oil 49-8, Bengal Brass 33, Burn and Co. 6 per cent. (pref) 100, Buxar Timber Trading 14-8, Carew Sugar 105, Dunbar Cotton (ord) 65, Eastern Paint 14-6, Howrah Oil 80-8, Indian Iron and Steel 2-8 p, James Glendale 19-12, Kumardhuby Engineering 53-8, New 51-8, United Flour 25.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. werre quoted at Rs. 66-8 to 66-12.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETING.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the special session of the Indian National Congress was held yesterday at 6 p.m. at the Bombay Presidency Association rooms, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

The President, at the outset, regretted that they were there without the guidance and assistance of their elders, who, for reasons best known to themselves, had chosen to keep away. He, however, hoped that better counsels would prevail and that they would see their way to come and help them with their advice. Whatever might be the outcome of the Chelmsford-Montagu Scheme, one thing was certain that it seriously threatened to create a gulf between the two parties: in fact it threatened to disturb the unity among the Congress leaders. He, however, sincerely hoped that in a few days' time through the intervention of some gentlemen their friends would be amongst them.

The first business on the agenda was the confirmation of the appointment of the provisional secretaries made by the Provincial Congress Committee. In place of the three provisional secretaries, Messrs. A. V. Thakkar, N. M. Samarth and N. V. Gokhale, who had resigned the names of Messrs. Gulabchand Devchand, Mowji Govindji and N. B. Vibhakar were proposed.

The names of the following members were then placed before the meeting for confirmation, as secretaries:—

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. M. R. Jayaker, Mr. Umar Sobani, Mr. M. B. Velkar, Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji, Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey, Mr. Chandulal M. Desai, Mr. D. D. Sathaye, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. U. K. Trivedi, Mr. Syud Hossain, Mr. Abraham S. Erulkar, Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, Mr. S. G. Banker, Mr. M. S. Captain, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, Mr. N. B. Vibhakar, Mr. Mowji Govindji.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following members were then appointed to the Executive Committee, with powers to add to their number:—

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Dr. J. N. Bahadurji, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Mr. Goranlal Pittie, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. S. V. Lalit, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. Narandas Purshotam, Mr. P. K. Telang, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. T. M. Kajiji, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. R. N. Mandlik, Dr. Miss N. M. Joshi, Mr. Abbas Tyebji, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Velji L. Nappu, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. R. G. Munshiff, Mr. K. M. Bodas, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Mr. S. Navalkar, Mr. B. G. Tilak, Mr. R. P. Karandikar, the Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi, Mr. Gordhandas Jamnadas. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. V. Mehta, Mr. C. A. Vakil, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. J. H. Lalji, Mr. M. Subhedar, Mr. B. N. Motivala, Mr. Baban Gokhalye, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalye, Mr. M. N. Dalal, Mr. J. R. Gilder, Mr. J. H. Mujumdar, Mr. Kamdar, Mr. Jamnadas Devkaran.

The next resolution which was carried unanimously, empowered the Executive Committee to appoint a sub-committee.

It was also resolved to leave the appointment of the date of the Congress, as well as the Chairman of the Reception Committee, to the Executive Committee.

THE DELHI CONGRESS.

PREPARATIONS PROCEEDING APACE.

The Reception Committee of the 33rd Indian National Congress, to be held at Delhi has issued the following bulletin:—

The Reception Committee began work on the 21st April 1918, with the election of Office-bearers: Hakim Ajmal Khan, Hazikul Mulk, being the Chairman.

The work has been proceeding apace and a big maidan, known as the Peepul Park, near the Fort, for the Pandal for the Congress, and a plot in Daryaganj, near the Delhi Gate, for camps, have been secured through the courtesy of the District and Military authorities. Efforts are being made to secure good house accommodation for the delegates. The grounds are being levelled by the authorities themselves and will be handed over soon.

Several sub-committees have been elected for the various matters now in hand. Over 200 members of the Reception Committee have been enrolled and more names are coming in. About Rs. 40,000 have been promised and the work of collection is proceeding apace. We expect to collect at least one lakh of rupees.

Propaganda work has also been begun with the starting of a Library containing the necessary literature. Meetings will be held in due course.

Plans for the Pandal etc., are being prepared under expert guidance and the material is also being collected.

Efforts are being made to secure sufficient tents for Upper India delegates

AMERICAN CINEMA.

As will be seen from an advertisement which appears elsewhere the management of the New Alahmbra Cinema has entered into a new enterprise by taking over the right and control of another running Cinema concern in Bombay, which will be known, henceforth, under the altered name and style of "American Cinema," which name, it is hoped, will be much appreciated by cinema lovers, inasmuch as the sight of the whole civilized world is rivetted on America which is now in the forefront in the big European War. The management of the New Alhambra has earned for itself an undisputed reputation in the Bombay cinema field, and the mere fact of its taking over the whole management of "American Cinema" is in itself sufficient to guarantee packed audiences for it.

The first programme will be commenced today when that renowned film "Maciste Alpino" will be screened. This film has been successively shown for 150 nights in Italy and it is therefore expected to prove a huge success at the "American."

KIKABHAI BUILDING.

TENANTS' LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF CORPORATION.

The Tenants' Committee of Kikabhai Building have forwarded the following letter to the President of the Corporation:—

Kikabhai Building, Plot No. 10,
Sankli Street, Byculla,
Bombay, 24th July, 1918.

To

The President of the Corporation of Bombay.

Sir,—We, the tenants of the above building on behalf of the tenants, bring to your kind notice the following statements of ours with proofs to show that there are "facts" in our complaints placed before the Corporation some time back (contrary to the statement made by Mr. S. C. Dhondy) and to show that sick persons existed on the day, Messrs. S. C. Dhondy, S. K. Barodawalla and Mana Rajiji visited our building on the 26th of June last (which goes against the statement made by Mr. S. K. Barodawalla).

We have herein enclosed letters from the several Municipal Authorities (copies) to show clearly that the surroundings were insanitary and the bad condition of the road (which is growing worse day by day on account of the existence of two taps on it, without any water-escape through any drainage system).—Affixes—A. and B. and C.

We have also herein enclosed the medical certificates from different doctors, who have attended on some of the tenants (especially on the day the above-named members visited our building), to show clearly that, what Mr. S. K. Barodawalla said in the Corporation meeting was quite misleading, in spite of the fact that a copy of a letter showing the number and names of the sick persons on the day he visited our building, was in his possession.

The fact that the landlord was fined Rs. 30 by the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, shows clearly the defects of our building, though Mr. Dhondy talked of the good condition of the building at the Corporation meeting. (Affix D.)

If the reports of the different Municipal Officers who have visited our building and its surroundings, are sent for, we are sure the Corporation could find facts of truth in our complaints. At the same time we are sure that Messrs. Rahimtoola Karimbhoy and Mohamad Ismail Curtay and Dr. Dadachanji will vouchsafe the facts of our complaints, as a result of their visits to our place at our request, though Mr. Dhondy refused to visit our building when he was invited on the 12th instant.

The well-known medical practitioner's opinion (appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" this day) will convince the Corporation more as regards the condition of the buildings there and the insanitary condition of the surroundings. (Affix E.) ("Bombay Chronicle", 24th July 1918.)

We do not wish to write more in the matter. We draw the attention of the Corporation mainly to guard the future safety of our welfare, as such "misleading and untrue statements" of Messrs. S. C. Dhondy, S. K. Barodawalla and Manaji Rajiji, would surely affect our welfare if allowed without a check. And we lastly appeal to you to take necessary steps in this matter immediately and oblige. We have also enclosed a copy of the resolutions passed at the tenants' meeting.

SOLDIERS' GRIEVANCES AT KIRKEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Here is another list of complaints re: that famous (?) spot, the leave camp, Kirkee. When a man is told off for a draft overseas, he receives Rs. 30 and also has to sign for certain stoppages. In the first place the amount to be stopped is very casually arrived at and is generally irrespective of the actual period the man is in the camp. Regarding the stoppages, which we are told amount to 4 annas 6 pies per diem, nobody seems to have the faintest idea what they are for. A certain percentage is for messing, but as we get what any old soldier knows are only his daily rations—plus a small amount of butter—these are served up in such a condition that many men are driven to the Y.M.C.A. or coffee shop. I think the messing could be cut out. The next item is the "dhobie." There is certainly a "dhobie" here, but he (?) is apparently getting his money for nothing. He is never seen near the tents, never comes for washing, and there is no conducting N. C. O. and the result is that the men have to pay the "flying dhobie" or do it themselves. No instructions are posted anywhere regarding the "dhobie," yet we are stopped for what he does not do. The next item is the "nappi," but there comment is needless, as it is utterly impossible for 1,500 men to go to the one tent which constitutes the "shop", daily, and so we have to pay a travelling "nappi" 1 anna every time we have a shave. Also the neighbourhood and Institutes seem to have been well prepared for us. The smallest comforts cost an enormous price. For instance, a tin of cigarettes (50) costs Rs. 1-8-0 (12 annas in Mess) and a packet of 10 costs 4 to 5 annas. It is significant that the same class of cigarette sold here at 4 annas can be obtained at the R. A. Depot at 2 annas 9 pies per packet. Again, a pair of very ordinary boots cost from Rs. 12 upwards (Rs. 5-8 before the war) and a suit of khaki costs the sum of Rs. 14 the material being of a much inferior quality. All this is sanctioned and winked at by those in authority here. Every article which is indispensable to the "Tommy" is in a ratio to the above. Although there are always over 1,000 troops here the Camp is never visited by a General Officer. Considering the thousands of troops that have passed through here it is a standing disgrace these things are allowed. Can one wonder that the New Army vow they will finish when the war finishes, when under normal conditions India was the best place in the world to "soldier." Instead of shouting so much about "profiteering" it would pay the authorities to carry out a little investigation at Kirkee.—Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE OLD 'UNS.

Kirkee, July 24.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan (excluding subscriptions through Post Office) as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 25th July, 1918. Important contributions from Native States are shown separately:—

Provinces.	Rs.
Bengal	9,64,78,900
Bombay	5,79,64,500
United Provinces	1,44,25,600
Madras	1,34,86,600
Punjab	1,24,43,500
Minor Administrations	63,17,000
Burma	63,16,000
Central Provinces	26,07,600
Bihar and Orissa	20,91,400
Assam	3,04,700
Native States.	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Total.....Rs.	21,74,35,800

MUSEUM OF BOMBS.

OPENED IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

As a supplement to the Report of the Rowlatt Commission is a museum that has just been opened at the Police Training School in Calcutta. Here are gathered together various exhibits that have been produced from time to time in courts when men have been put on their trial for assassination, dacoity, or other crimes.

Bombs of many types are displayed, the first being a highly dangerous bomb book that was sent to Mr. Kingsford by the members of the Maniktala Garden Conspiracy in 1907. The progress of the anarchist in the art of bomb-making can be traced in these exhibits from the time when they experimented with cocoanuts, brass, and copper to the dangerous type of bomb made with the aid of a common cigarette tin. Especially important on account of their historical value are the portions of the bomb thrown at his Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) at Delhi in December 1912. The case includes the fragments that were actually taken out of Lord Hardinge's wounds.

Amongst the arms and ammunition there is a great variety of weapons from the antiquated horse pistols to the finished mausers that were stolen from the consignment addressed to a local firm. Pistols of the latter haul that have been recovered are kept in a separate case with a record of the circumstances in which each one was discovered or recaptured and of the miscreants into whose possession it passed after the disappearance of the case.

The miscellaneous exhibits consist of the stock in trade of deceit of the anarchist.

MUNITIONS BOARD NOTIFICATION.

KARACHI MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 23.

The President, Karachi Metal and Hardware Merchants' Association has wired to the Secretary Indian Munitions Board as under:— "Members of Metal and Hardware Merchants' Association respectfully but strongly protest against Munitions Board, notification dated 24th June as interfering with legitimate business and thereby stopping it, to the ruin of merchants and therefore pray for recision of same or such modification as may permit of business being done in the usual way. Memorial follows."

FIRE IN A MOTOR GARAGE.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT RS 9,000

A fire started in a motor garage, in Khetwadi, which was in the occupation of Savakshah A. Mehta about midnight on Wednesday. The motor cleaners and drivers who lived on the premises tried at first to put out the fire, but as they did not succeed in this the fire engine from the Gowalia Tank Road Station came to the rescue first, and soon after was followed by some more. The police rendered the greatest possible help on the occasion. Sergt. Punter of the Lamington Road station removed five cars by starting the engines and driving them from the place of fire. Sergt. Scott received some burns when removing petrol by breaking open the sheds. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 9,000, and a motor car and lorry were destroyed, as they could not be saved.

YOUNG INDIA SOCIETY, POONA.

Under the auspices of the above Society, Prof. G. M. Chiplunkare of the Indian Women's University will deliver a public lecture on "Origin of the Caste in India," to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. at the Hall of the Society.

"BANDRA A CAPITAL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I, as one of the residents of Bandra, whose fame has perished, owing to the high-handed conduct of the employees (from top to bottom) of our Municipality and the Members of the Board, either elected or nominated, am much obliged to your Correspondent "Rambler" and I trust many more will come forward to endorse his statements in your yesterday's issue.

I find that now-a-days both employees and the members of the Municipality have thought fit to turn a deaf ear to any legitimate and just complaints irrespective of its gravity and value.

I presume that "Rambler" did not ramble at night for if he had dared to do that through, for instance, Bazar Road, which is used by the majority of the residents except "the very few *Bada Motorwala lok*" he would have been obliged to return to Bombay on a stretcher owing to dislocation of joints on account of the scarcity of lamp lights or in fact no light at all. It is most noteworthy that one of the representatives of this Ward who has been elected year after year by that ward is the present "President."

I am confident that this "chronic" disease of the Municipal Board and its employees in neglecting their duties will not abate until the "Chronicle" comes to our rescue and takes the subject in the leader of its widely circulated paper.—Yours, etc.,

SADA-GUN.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 26th July, 1918.

DISINGENUOUS!

The India of the immediate future to which all patriotic and thoughtful Indians are eagerly and anxiously looking forward, is a self-respecting and self-governing India in the government of which all, whether they be Christian, Hindu, Moslem or Zoroastrian, who have made the country their permanent home, will take their due share and thus contribute to and enhance, the prosperity, the glory and the honour of the country. So far, however, there has been no sign from the European community in India that they are willing to relinquish their present position of privilege or that they have assimilated the principles of liberalism and justice towards the people of the country which has contributed to their wealth. The latter-day "Times of India," which professes to speak on behalf of sober Europeans, has outlived some of the superstitions of the European community in India and has progressed somewhat beyond the position when any idea of any rights or capacity on the part of the people of India was regarded as unnatural and monstrous. It has still, however, some superstitions to outlive. We have carefully perused its articles on the Montagu-Chelmsford Report with the object of finding out some reasoned reply to those who are not able to enthuse over the proposals contained in the Report. Before the Report was published, the "Times of India" articles, though breathing a spirit of sympathy with the "distant" realisation of Indian aspirations, were characterised by innocuous platitudes. When the reform proposals were published its first article, which summarised the Report, marked the culmination of this method. Since then, however, there has been a lamentable fall, the journal having descended to the questionable devices of the "Madras Mail" and the "Englishman." In its issue of yesterday it has resorted to the favourite device of those who seek to repress the legitimate aspirations of the people,—namely, the dishonest and disingenuous attempt to distinguish between the interests of the educated classes and those of the bulk of their countrymen.

This attempt is made, ostensibly under the cover of a reply to the indictment against the bureaucratic system of administration generally, and the land revenue system in particular, contained in a series of articles which appeared in these columns and in the Note prepared by Sir Dinshaw Wacha and his friends, justifying and supplementing the Congress-League Scheme. We are not at all surprised to find, in view of the new role which the "Times of India" has adopted, that it makes no honest attempt to define the charge contained in our articles, much less to reply to it. What was that charge? It was that the bureaucratic system of administration has failed to secure or protect the real interests of the people, because it is, and has been, *inter alia*, to quote Mr. Montagu, "too inelastic, too wooden too antediluvian to meet the requirements of modern times." This broad verdict generalising the character and defects of the existing system of administration, we pointed out, was borne out by the history of the country from 1858 onwards, and especially by the history of agriculture and the land revenue system. In their Note, Sir Dinshaw Wacha and his friends have sufficiently demonstrated how the executive Government for years declined to recognise the rigidity of its land revenue system and the hardships caused to the ryots pointed out by educated Indians, and how whenever it has come round and confessed its error it has done so after the mischief has been done and how what little has been done to relax that rigidity, whether by means of legislative or administrative action, "has been done by Government mainly because and as a result of substantial agitation by educated Indians in the interest and for the benefit of the ryots, after they had been opposed, ridiculed and set down as 'discontented political agitators,' 'professional grievance-mongers,' 'seditious malcontents,' by the British bureaucracy in India, which has all along professed to befriend the ryots and laughed down the claim of educated Indians to champion their cause and represent their interests." The root of the evil, as we have emphasised over and over again, is the fact that the land tax is under the absolute discretionary control of the executive Government, investing it with a giant's strength which, because of its composition and character, it has used like a giant against the real interests of the toiling millions. Here, then, was a definite charge. And the only answer to it would have been to show that in any part of the country the toiling masses have come forward to say that the operations of the Settlement Department, which, according to a former Governor of Madras "might with more propriety be called the Unsettlement Department," have not entailed on them disturbance, loss and vexation and have not been the determining cause of their heavy indebtedness and the consequent stagnation of their lands Or, at least the "Times of India" might have demonstrated that the land revenue system is not rigid and rigorous and that the character of the State demand on land has not been the most important factor in leading to the steady deterioration in the condition of the agricultural community,—a phenomenon which, as the late Mr. Gokhale said, "is the saddest in the whole range of the economic history of the world." This answer is not given, because the indictment is unanswerable. Dare the "Times of India" deny the facts of history, on which this indictment is based, which Sir Dinshaw Wacha and his friends,—with whom it is now pathetically attempting to flirt,—have published and which furnish unchallengeable proof that the ryot's true friend and representative has been and is the educated Indian and not the British resident in India, whether official or non-official? The lesson of this history is also the lesson of Champaran and of Kaira.

The failure of our contemporary to grasp the significance of the elementary principles of representative Government is not less sad than its ignorance of the history of land revenue administration. The fundamental wrong of this system, let us repeat, is that it constitutes a negation of civilized Government, which stands for no taxation without representation. The Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme frankly lays down that questions of land revenue and tenant rights should remain, as they are now, under the absolute discretion of the executive Government. Our contemporary may be expected to put the most generous interpretation on the proposals of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford in this respect. Granting for the sake of argument, that, as our contemporary suggests, "the authors of the Report contemplate that the Legislative Councils will exercise a very considerable influence over the entire body of 'reserved' subjects, land revenue and tenant-right included," can the mere opportunity of exercising influence over dispositions which vitally affect the interests of over 70 per cent. of the population be honestly characterised as an advance in responsible Government?

"AN INSURANCE PREMIUM."

We commented yesterday on the increasing mass of evidence that is available of the soundness and staunchness of the attitude of the British democracy towards Indian national aspirations. We use that phrase not in any vague sense, but as a general description of the very specific demand put forward by the best minds in India for Home Rule. No one desires the incidence of Self-Government in this country to be achieved by revolutionary methods; on the contrary it is desired that its basis should be evolutionary. But the people of India, represented by the whole of the educated community, are determined that the principle of evolutionary advance, as applied to the growth of responsible Government, shall not be misused for purposes of delaying and thwarting and nullifying genuine constitutional reform. It is this feeling which unquestionably commands the hearty assent and sympathy of the British democracy. That is as undeniable as it is natural, and all the indications point to the fact that, in the near future, the whole tribe of reactionaries and the dug-outs will have to contend, in their fight against Indian freedom, not only with the people of this country but with British public opinion as well. A significant fact which we may mention in corroboration is that, according to the latest mail news, a large number of Labour organisations sent protests to the Home Government against the action of the War Cabinet in stopping the Home Rule deputations from proceeding to England.

The real inspiration of that outrageous prohibition, as everyone knows, came from the "Indo-British Association." A great deal of light has been thrown on the character of this body since its inception, and it is the bare truth to say that the "Indo-Britishers" have earned the contempt of all well-informed people both in India and in England. If anything were needed to complete the exposure of Lord Sydenham and his friends,—to show the true inwardness of their propaganda and the depths to which they are capable of sinking,—it is to be found in the text of an amazing circular that has been issued by them. The circular is reproduced in "India" to hand by the last mail, and it is a document which deserves to be quoted in full, in order further to apprise the people of this country of the Prussian character of the forces with which they must reckon if India is to be rescued from an unending and shameless exploitation. The circular runs as follows:

THE INDO-BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Temporary Offices: 2 & 3, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.
(Undated.)
Telephone: City 2914.

Dear Sirs,

The present agitation for Home Rule in India, which threatens British and Indian interests alike, has occasioned serious misgiving and dismay, particularly amongst the great commercial houses *whose existence depends on the maintenance of British Rule, unfettered and unimpaired, in India.* The Indo-British Association, whose objects are set forth in the accompanying leaflet, has been inaugurated for the purpose of maintaining a firm and impartial Government and of bringing light to bear upon the aims and methods of the present irresponsible agitation. Your own knowledge of Indian conditions will have informed you that there is an urgent demand from British Associations in India and from *loyal* Indians for such action as the Association is planning. Official news continues to be disquieting, and private information is often alarming. The Association has received urgent telegrams from India, pressing for immediate steps on a scale commensurate with the danger of the situation.

The Association, therefore, is now undertaking a comprehensive scheme of Parliamentary and public propaganda in all its departments, but *for the necessary financial support it must rely largely on the commercial firms which are vitally concerned, and these firms will doubtless feel,* to quote the words of a subscriber, *that contributions to the Indo-British Association should be regarded as an insurance premium for business interests in India.* One well-known firm has already sent a sum of £1,000 to the inaugural fund of the Association with the following remarks:—

We are heartily in sympathy with the objects of the Association as recently published, and we believe the time has come when the merchants and traders of India will have to take a more active part in India politics than has been wise or expedient for them to do in the past if the great industrial fabric created within the Empire of India by British enterprise is to be efficiently maintained.

In asking you to become a supporter of the Association we venture to hope you will contribute, by your liberality, to make the Indo-British Association the powerful friend and guardian *of your Indian interests.*

It is proposed to establish the Association as soon as possible, in its own offices, and to employ a staff to enable the Executive to deal promptly and efficiently with all matters coming within the scope of the Association, whose objects are set out in the accompanying leaflet.

Contributions may be sent to any one of the undersigned, or to the Honorary Treasurer, Indo-British Association (Temporary Offices), 2 and 3, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

Yours faithfully,
SYDENHAM OF COMBE (Chairman), CHARLES ARMSTRONG, JAMES DUNCAN, WILLIAM GARTH, J. P. HEWETT, A. D. JACKSON, CHARLES C. McLEOD, WEST RIDGEWAY, J. C. SHORROCK, FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, DAVID YULE.

Commenting on this precious document "India" recalls the notorious speech of the late Cecil Rhodes at Kimberly during the Anglo-Boer War in which he described what he conceived to be the function of the British flag,—a function identical with what Krupp and other German capitalists claim and desire for the German flag in the world. The British business houses to whom the circular was addressed are, of course, less interested in India than in India's raw material. As our contemporary says:

These "Imperialists," of the "trade follows the flag" school, make a particularly offensive appeal to the basest self-interest of their countrymen. Their ideal of a Commonwealth of Free Nations is limited by the vision of diminishing profits. Lest British capital should suffer, Indian labour may starve and self-government must be postponed to the Greek Kalends. We are astonished to find Sir Frank Younghusband associating himself with so questionable a band of conspirators, who are acting upon the most approved Prussian models for the development of "closer relations" with dismembered Russia, deluded Roumania, destroyed Serbia, or debauched Belgium. These are the advocates of the principles of self-determination. These are the "friends" of "loyal" India. Heaven save India from the Sydenham-Hewett camarilla!

Notes of the Day.

India and Imperial Preference.

Mr. Walter Long in a speech, announcing the War Cabinet's approval of the scheme of Imperial preference, formulated by a committee of the Cabinet, expressed his belief that the whole Empire would approve of the scheme. "The Government", he added, "were losing no time in seeing to it that the Allies' victory should be a real victory not only giving peace to the world but giving a lead which other countries would gladly follow and which will enable us to develop the Empire along the lines leading to prosperity for ourselves and for our co-operators." This is well put. But the scheme, as to the character of which Mr. Long, or Reuter's or the Censor has kept us in the dark, to be acceptable must fulfil certain conditions. It should, for instance, be calculated not to entail an economic war after this war of arms—a contingency which President Wilson and other Allied statesmen are resolved to prevent. It should also, we may add, involve no sacrifice on the part of India which other portions of the Empire will not be asked to bear.

Hunnish!

Nothing in the way of Hun frightfulness and brutality need now come as a shock to anybody. A captured Germany Army Order states—and the Order has already been acted upon!—that the Allies will not be allowed in future to recover their dead and wounded, because the former are needed for identification of units and the latter would only help to maintain Allied fighting strength. If Red Cross stretcher parties disregard a warning shot, it is added, they will be shot down. The appalling cynicism which sacrifices the most sacred sentiments of humanity at the altar of military vindictiveness could no further go.

C. Y.!

It is widely rumoured, says a Simla correspondent, that the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Editor of "The Leader," is about to be appointed Revenue Minister of the State of Patiala, on the recommendation of Sir Harcourt Butler. The initials of the hon. gentleman supply an effective comment on the appointment,—if the rumour is true.

Characteristic Rubbish!

The anxiety of "The Advocate of India" to detect and advertise differences among Indian political leaders is very pathetic. Yesterday it produced the following:—

There is a flutter in the extremist camp over what is described as the Hon. Mr. Jinnah's "betrayal" of their cause. His views on the reform scheme have not at all fitted in with the earlier declarations of his Home Rule colleagues. He is also accused by some of having prevented the editor of the local Home Rule organ from publishing a promised analysis of the Reform report. It is further stated that Mr. Jinnah has expressed his unwillingness to take up the Reception Committee chairmanship of the special Congress. There is no "flutter" and no "betrayal" except in the imagination of our contemporary, and the whole paragraph is a farrago of falsehood and rubbish. But, no doubt, it goes down with people whose ignorance of Indian politics makes the provision of such pabulum a profitable pastime.

How Governors are Made.

Mr. Eardley Norton in the course of his reminiscences in the "Looker-On" had recently a graphic description of how Indian Governors are made:

"No man has yet solved the riddle, on what principle is a Governor selected? Guesses, more or less shrewd are hazarded. But do they hit the mark? Sometimes the world is satisfied that a Member of the House of Commons is sent out to govern a Presidency because he is a thorn in the sides of his party, because he is always advancing claims which his Whips are unable to recognise, because like a terrier he is always yapping at the Premier's heels. Sometimes an embarrassed nobleman conceives a passionate desire to save something for his baby heiress. Why, of course, there's Madras. Ten thousand a month and pickings: a small European community to entertain, a handsome sumptuary allowance, in five years—if you survive your Members of Council—you'll return, my dear fellow, with a liver and a banking account equalling a term of five years without any proved capacity to rule, without knowledge of the country, its wants, its impulses, its emotions, or its ambitions.' Each becomes an "Excellency" on landing. Few recover that first shock."

"That First Shock"!

It would seem that many others, besides the victims themselves, never recover from "that first shock"! For instance we find a report in the "Madras Mail" of a recent speech delivered by Lord Ronaldshay. It will be observed that every sentence in the report, with one solitary exception, is embellished with "His Excellency." Thus:

"On the 17th instant, at Dacca, *His Excellency* the Governor of Bengal met the students of the Dacca Baptist Mission Hall at a social function. *His Excellency* addressed the students at some length. After thanking the members of the Hall for having invited him, *His Excellency* said, among other things, that he was very glad to find that an earnest effort was being made by the members of the Hall to develop independent thinking. He then referred to the desirability of the study of politics by students. *His Excellency* said that the study of politics under such conditions as were obtainable at the Hall was to be encouraged. *His Excellency* disapproved of the idea of students going to ordinary political meetings, which, in his opinion, were not suitable places for them to study politics. In these meetings they did not get the time and opportunity of considering a question in all its aspects. *His Excellency* paid a tribute to the late Mr. Gokhale, and was glad to find that the students of Dacca were endeavouring to understand the social needs of their city. *His Excellency* believed that the students would find fine inspiration for social service in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ."

An Old "Stunt."

There is a widespread disposition to regard camouflage as a new device,—if not, indeed, as one of the discoveries of the war. A scientific-minded writer in a contemporary has therefore done well to correct the impression in an interesting piece of research, which establishes camouflage to be an old "stunt":

The art called camouflage is so new in its higher development that all the world is talking about it. But Brother Fox and Mr. Wolf must laugh at us faltering humans, for camouflage is an old story in the kingdom of the animals. Nature herself helps the wild creatures to disguise themselves from their enemies. The tiger's stripes make his yellow coat less perceptible in a jungle, and enables him to slip about unnoticed. It is amongst insects, however, that camouflage is most often seen. And it is not only the processes of Nature that enable many insects to conceal themselves. The humble katydid is aware that his wings look much like a leaf, and when he finds himself in a dangerous position he will extend his wings and lie still upon the ground. In descending from a tree or bush the katydid extends his wings and falls downward in a zigzag fashion, just as a leaf would fall. Many kinds of butterflies have wings resembling leaves so strongly that they are invisible when at rest upon a tree. There is an insect in Java popularly called the "walking leaf" because of its truly surprising resemblance to a leaf. This creature's wings are veined in the same way and they go walking about the ground, looking like an animated leaf. But of all the creatures which practise camouflage the chameleon is the most successful, for it has the power of changing its colour to any background against which it may find itself. At one moment it may be red and the next green.

"Camouflage" may be a recent acquisition to political phraseology, but the antics of the chameleon, ofcourse, have been favoured by politicians all over the world—both ancient and modern.

The Decline of "Damnation."

All lovers of the English language will share in the following lament over the decline of "damnation":

Convocation of Canterbury meeting at Church House, Westminster, has been exercised over damnation, not the subject, but the word, which figures with painful frequency in translations of the Gospels and in the English Prayer Book. Old as is its authority, there are people, clerical and lay, who object to the use. It is its appearance in the Prayer Book that has made the subject a living issue. Lower House of Convocation has offered proposals for revision of the Prayer Book, and the Dean of Christ Church informed his clerical colleagues that "they had been searching for a substitute in various places." Both Houses were at one that "damnation" should go. The Lower House suggested "condemnation" as more befitting to modern ears. The Upper House, not less sensitive, proposed instead to have "judgment." Before Convocation separated both Houses had agreed to "judgment," and that word is to take the place of the offender in many phrases in the revised Prayer Book. All Biblical scholars realise, of course, that the objection to "damnation" in Holy Writ or rather, the English translation of it—is not new. The word appears in the authorised version of the New Testament. But when the Revised Version was taken in hand, there was substituted for it in some passages "condemnation" and in others "judgment," and thus it, now reads—the two words from which the Houses of Convocation have made their choice. Yet the deleted word is good, virile English, and though it be banned from the Prayer Book, it has a lasting place in the language. With what other synonym, for instance, could one fill out the phrase, that "Macaulay's critical severity almost actualises the ideal of critical damnation"?

Official and Personal.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., to be Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, vice Sir Frederick L. Sprott, Kt., retired.

Mr. Montague De Pomeroy Webb, C.I.E., C. B. E., has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce in the place of Mr. William Underwood Nicholas.

The Special Provincial Conference in Madras to be held on the 3rd and 4th August, will be presided over by Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Chariar.

JAPANESE AGREEMENT REGARDING SIBERIA.

PASSED BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, July 24.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., July 25.

The Privy Council, presided over by the Emperor has passed the Government agreement regarding Siberia. The particulars are unknown.

"CLOSING THE PINCERS."

ENEMY PRESSED BETWEEN AISNE AND MARNE.

DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE.

On Wednesday evening the Germans counter-attacked, but all their assaults were smashed.

Between the Ourcq and the Marne successful attacks were made by the British. They have occupied Brecy. The capture brings the Allies within only five miles of the important centre of the roads at Fere-en-Tardenois.

The German position is seriously menaced. Their centre is threatened by the French and Americans who are advancing from the Marne, while the British advance, north of the Ardre, is threatening their left with envelopment. The Germans are putting forth every effort to check the Allied advance, and are making the defence of Soissons more formidable.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 25, 7-25 p.m.
Recd. 10-25 p.m., July 25.

The latest communiqué shews that Marshal Foch methodically continues closing the pincers which have been gripping the Germans between the Aisne and the Marne since the 18th instant. The capture of Armentieres increases the envelopment of Oulchly-le-Chateau, and the capture of Brecy brings the Allies within only five miles of the important centre of roads at Fere-en-Tardenois whence, according to a Paris telegram to-day, the Germans are hastily removing the material accumulated since the beginning of June. The Allies are thus relaxing the German hold on Chateau-Thierry-Soissons road, and are gradually linking up the front, formed by Oulchly-le-Chateau - Fere-en-Tardenois-Montagne-de-Rheims, where they promise eventually to establish a strong line.

On the eastern side of the triangle the British advance, north of the Ardre river, is very important as threatening the German left with envelopment, while the French and the Americans advancing from the Marne menace the German centre.

The British success at Vrigny threatens Fismes, another important centre, hence desperation with which the Germans are striving to prevent the Allied advance in this direction. Their defence of Soissons is also beginning to be more formidable as the Allies continue to advance, for Soissons is the vital pivot of the German position. It is estimated that there are 400,000 Germans fighting within the triangle, whose sides the Allies are squeezing. Their very numbers, apart from obstinate resistance and the rugged country constitute an obstacle to the closing pincers at the narrow Rheims-Soissons opening, but relentless Allied pressure is gradually emptying the triangle of enemy masses.

FRANCO-AMERICAN ADVANCE

SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 2-30 a.m., July 25.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 25.

A French communiqué says:—

Between the Ourcq and the Marne, our attacks were renewed in the morning and continued successfully throughout the day. We hold on the left Armentieres and the Chatelet Wood, beyond which we have reached and occupied Brecy.

The French and Americans in the centre advanced over three kilometres at certain points. Desperate fighting occurred in the region of Epieds and Trugny. The Germans recaptured Epieds on Tuesday evening, but an American counter-attack reconquered it.

We advanced our line north of both the villages, beyond Courpoil. We are advancing our right in the forest of Fere, north of Charteves and Jaulgonne. Further east we have enlarged the bridgehead at Treloup and captured the southern part of the forest of Ris. We captured in this sector five 5-inch guns, 50 machine-guns and much matrial.

There was intermittent artillery activity between the Marne and Rheims.

In Tuesday's fighting in which we captured the Rheims Wood, south of Courmas, we took several hundred prisoners. The total number of prisoners taken in the region of Mailly-Raineval and Sauvillers, north of Montdidier, on Tuesday is 1,850, including 52 officers of whom four are colonels. The booty includes four field guns, 45 trench-mortars and 300 machine guns.

ENEMY LINES FURTHER FORCED BACK.

BETWEEN OURCQ AND MARNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25, 5-10 a.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 25.

An American communiqué says:—Between the Ourcq and the Marne local combats resulted in further forcing back the enemy's lines. The enemy's positions north-westward of Jaulgonne were penetrated to a depth of between one and two miles.

BRITISH ADVANCE ABOUT VRIGNY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 25.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring this afternoon, says:—The British resumed operations this morning and further advanced in the woods surrounding Vrigny. A considerable pocket of thickly wooded ground has thus been taken from the enemy, the possession of which is of considerable importance.

Meanwhile the French continue to press with unabated vigour on the western side of the German salient.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN YPRES SECTOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24, 1-5 p.m.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., July 25.

In to-night's communiqué Field Marshal Haig says:—There was considerable hostile artillery activity this morning in the Ypres sector. Little flying was possible on 23rd wing to wind and rain

CROWN PRINCE'S RETREAT.

AMERICAN'S BRILLIANT PART.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 10-25 p.m., July 25.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters says: It is now disclosed that the Americans brilliantly participated in General Gouraud's repulse of the Crown Prince, east of Rheims. A unit was marching westward to reinforce its comrades on the Marne when it was recalled.

ARTILLERY FIRE BETWEEN MARNE AND AISNE.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK SMASHED UP IN VRIGNY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 4-45 p.m., July 24.
Recd. 12 noon July 25.

A French communiqué says the night was characterised by great artillery fire between the Marne and the Aisne in Bois-de Courton and Bois-de-Roi. The Germans counter-attacked at nine last evening in the region of Vrigny but our troops smashed up all assaults and maintained their positions intact. The situation was uneventful on the remainder of the front.

FRENCH CONTROL ALL ROADS TO AMIENS.

RAILWAYS ALSO PROTECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 12 noon July 25.

French experts point out that the French north of Montdidier now control all the roads to Amiens across the plateau between the Avre and the Noye valleys, also the heavy artillery placed in the three captured villages protects the railway to Amiens along the Noye valley from bombardment.

EFFECTIVE ADVANCE BY ALLIED TANKS.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON July 24.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., July 25.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung's" war correspondent says: The enemy tanks have never attacked in such masses. The German guns smashed dozens but they forced the road for the infantry.

THE TONDERN AIR-RAID.

ZEPPELIN SHEDS BOMBED.

KING INSPECTS AEROPLANE CARRIER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 10-25 p.m., July 25.

The King, when inspecting the Grand Fleet, inspected the Mystery Ship, employed as an aeroplane carrier in the attack on the Zeppelin sheds at Tondern. She reached the point on the German coast early in the morning and despatched a number of aeroplanes of which one, reaching its destination, flew at the height of only fifty feet over Tondern, which was fast asleep. The aeroplane flew the whole length of the main street, where an occupant of a farm court waved friendly greeting, not suspecting the visitor was hostile. The raid was a complete surprise and not a single gun was fired, until the aeroplane dropped a bomb, exploding a munition dump. Then it released the remaining bombs on Zeppelin sheds, and flames thousand feet high, indicated to the pilot that his object had been achieved, and he departed, leaving the other airmen to complete the programme. The first pilot returned unscathed in spite of heavy barrage after three hours in the air. The second pilot bombed the second shed in spite of anti-aircraft fire and also returned unscathed.

"MILITARY SITUATION HOPEFUL."

GENERAL SMUTS' REVIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 25.

Speaking in London, General Smuts referring to the general military situation, said it was most interesting and hopeful. We were not entitled to cherish extravagant anticipations, but we had sufficient ground after the happenings of the last two months for cheerfulness and gratitude. (Applause.) When they thought of the anxieties of March, April and May, what an enormous, almost providential, change had come about, the great German offensive of the Somme, Lys and Aisne had ended in a tremendous collapse. (Cheers.) We had been looking forward to an offensive which was to paralyse our armies, finally leading *inter alia* to the capture of Paris and the end of the war. Well, the great blow had come and what had happened? On the Marne the tide had been turned as it had been in 1914, but perhaps in a more significant sense. (Cheers.) "We hope and trust this time that the tide has turned finally and conclusively. (Cheers.) Gaps in the Allied armies due to the defection of Russia have been made up with much sterner stuff from the United States. (Cheers.) They are pouring across the Atlantic at the rate of more than a quarter of a million a month and it will not be so long before the American army in France will be as large as the British and the French combined. (Loud cheers.) When it is remembered that Germany at the height of her power before the Americans came in, could not strike this paralysing blow, what will be her position when America's new and incomparable army is fully on the scene? We can be confident as regards the end, be it far or near. It is as sure as the rising sun tomorrow." (Loud cheers.)

SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE.

Referring to the political situation in South Africa General Smuts said the elements which made for unity and strength, were far stronger than sporadic influences working in the direction of disunion. (Cheers.) "What our valour has achieved in this war I hope our statesmanship will retain after peace. (Cheers.) South Africa's boundaries are not going to remain where they were. It is South Africa's strongest wish in the interests of the Empire and the whole of South Africa that German South-west Africa shall remain part of our territory. (Loud cheers.) And I look forward to the day, which I hope is not distant, when Rhodesia also will come within the Union. Then our territories will stretch to the Zambesi and Cunene rivers and in that great territory a great heritage will be established for future generations."

"BUREAUCRATIC ADMENISTRATION FATAL."

Speaking on reconstruction problems General Smuts said from the present struggle would emerge a new world in which new methods and greater organisation would be necessary than in the past, but he desired to sound a note of warning concerning the importance of not submitting too much to Government control (cheers) or Government agencies. Bureaucratic administration generally had been fatal to industry and commerce in the past and there was no reason to think it would be any different in the future. (Hear, hear.) The vast fabric of British commerce had been built up by private enterprise and resource and if they wished to rise to greater heights he adjured them not to allow that initiative to pass out of their hands. (Hear, hear.)

TRUE FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT.

True function of Government was not so much the control of trade as the opening up and strengthening of the Empire's great trade communications. This Empire was scattered, not compact, and depended upon its communications.

He hoped one result of the war would be that the Empire's strategic communications would be safeguarded for ever. Regarding trade communications, let them see that raw products were brought at the cheapest rates to the great centres of industry. (Hear, hear.) Not so much by erecting a Chinese wall as by opening up more channels and more windows would the Empire soonest recover the shock of war. (Cheers.) The war had revealed enormous effects of long distances; let them remove these distances and help transportation with Government money and advice.

OPERATIONS IN ALBANIA.

A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

ITALIANS OCCUPY A VAST REGION ON DEVOLI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24, 11-55 p.m.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., July 25.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—The operations in Albania have resulted in the occupation of the whole mountainous region dominating the right side of the valley of the Devoli. We have taken the villages above the junction of the Malta on the left bank. 642 prisoners were taken on the 21st and the 22nd. Our losses were very small.

The operations in Albania in the last two months, which have been carried out with much smaller effective than the enemy's, have been a complete success. Our troops have fought sometimes in snow and sometimes in broiling sun.

ANGLO-ITALIAN ACTIVITIES IN ADRIATIC.

CATTARO AND ANTIVARI AGAIN BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 25.

ROME.—An Admiralty communiqué says the Italian and the British naval units continue their activities in the adriatic. The military works and anchorages at Cattaro and Antivari were again bombarded on Jul 1st with visibly good results.

ARMY DISCIPLINE BILL IN FRANCE.

INTRODUCED IN THE CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 25.

PARIS.—A most stringent Army Discipline Bill has been introduced in the Chamber. The bill provides *inter alia* for deprivation of rank and two to five years' imprisonment in case of General officers guilty of grave mistakes. The bill is not retrospective.

ECONOMIC DISTRESS IN AUSTRIA.

FOOD MINISTER NOT OPTIMISTIC REGARDING FUTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 25.

As the confirmation that the fall of the Seidler Ministry is partly to be attributed to the economic distress in Austria, it transpires that at the sitting of the Reichsrath on July 19 the Ministry was sharply criticised in regard to the food situation. For example, Deputy Pik said that Western Bohemia had been without flour or bread for months and Pilsen had been without food for a fortnight. The consequences there had been lamentable and the town was permanently under the martial law.

Food Minister Paul gave a gloomy survey of the position and admitted that he was not optimistic regarding the future.

"FOR OURSELVES AND OUR CO-OPERATORS."

MR. LONG ON IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., July 25.

Mr. Walter Long in his speech regarding Imperial preference said he believed the whole Empire would approve the scheme. The Committee had dealt with the question of securing raw materials for the Empire in the first instance and a whole series of reports on the matter had been approved by the War Conference and the War Cabinet. Government were losing no time in seeing to it that the Allies' victory should be a real victory not only giving peace to the world but giving a lead which other countries would gladly follow and which will enable us to develop the Empire along the lines leading to prosperity for ourselves and for our cooperators. (Applause).

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

SCHEME APPROVED BY WAR CABINET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 25.

Mr. Walter Long in a speech in London announced that the War Cabinet approved the scheme of Imperial preference formulated by a committee of the Cabinet which was considering the question of inter-imperial trade.

MODERATE EXTREMISTS ON REFORMS.

PROVINCIAL PROPOSALS PRAISED.

SCHEME FOR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ROUNDLY CONDEMNED.

A memorandum signed by Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Sir H. A. Wadya, Mr. W. A. Chambers, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. M. V. Gokhale and Mr. N. M. Samarth, discusses the Reform proposals of Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu. The proposals as regards the Provinces are more or less approved, but the memorandum severely condemns the scheme for the Government of India as "excessively cautious and unnecessarily illiberal", and incompatible with the terms of the announcement of August 20, 1917.

THE CORRECT VIEW-POINT.

The proposed scheme, when put together, forms a complicated structure, capable of improvement in some particulars, especially at the top, but the substantial character of which is apparent when attention is concentrated on its main features as a progressive measure of reform calculated to make the provinces in British India reach, as early as possible, by the operation of machinery inherent in the scheme itself, the promised goal of complete "responsible government" in fulfilment of the terms of the announcement of August 20, 1917. That announcement is binding not only on the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, who have framed their proposals to give effect to it, but also on all other subjects of his Majesty, Indian as well as British. In order to judge fairly and dispassionately whether or not the new reform proposals constitute in reality a substantial advance in compliance with the promise, the limitations and the implications of that announcement, it is necessary to keep steadily in view the terms thereof, namely, "the *increasing association* of Indians in every branch of the administration and the *gradual* development of self-governing institutions with a view to the *progressive* realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire", to be achieved "*by successive stages*", "the British Government and the Government of India" to be the "judges of the *time and measure* of each advance," "guided by the *co-operation* received from those upon whom *new* opportunities of service will thus be conferred and by the *extent* to which it is found that *confidence* can be reposed in their *sense of responsibility*," "*substantial steps* in this direction" to be taken "as soon as possible." Criticism which, wittingly or unwittingly, disregards or overlooks the *qualifying* phrases in the announcement, and condemns the reform proposals outright on grounds which amount to saying that they do not give us *full* responsible government *at one bound* or immediate control of the administration in *all* its branches can be of little use in assessing the real value of those proposals. The Congress-League scheme itself was described in the Resolution of the Congress as "a definite *step towards* self-government" and not full self-government at once either in the provinces or in the Government of India. Article I of the Constitution of the Congress speaks of the attainment of self-government by the people of India, *not at once*, but "by bringing about a *steady* reform of the existing system of administration." We propose here to estimate the general operation of the main provisions of the scheme on the political progress of our country, while pointing out, as we proceed, the principal alterations which, we think, may be usefully made at the start in order to make the scheme more liberal and successful in its transitional stage than it is at present without deviating from the terms of the announcement of the 20th August last and without introducing elements of risk or danger in the design of the contemplated structure.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

2. In doing so, we think it necessary at the outset to note that many of the Congress demands have been accepted and embodied in their scheme by its distinguished authors in a spirit of fair-mindedness. Where they have rejected some of the provisions of the Congress-League scheme, they have reasoned out their conclusions and have proposed measures, in the terms of the announcement, for starting, in the first instance, the provinces on a gradual career of "responsible government", that is to say, a system of government in which "the electors send men to the Councils with power to act in their name, and the Councils commit power to ministers, over whom they reserve control in the form of the power of removing them from office." It must be confessed that the Congress-League scheme entirely lacked the elements or beginnings of "responsible government." In addition to this reason for deviating from some of the proposals of the Congress-League scheme, another determining factor with the authors of the reform proposals was the complexion given to the scheme by some of its advocates to the effect that it was deliberately designed to bring about deadlocks between an irremovable executive and an elected legislature with a substantial popular majority therein, in order that Government may be made to surrender as discretion and concede full responsible government to the people at once. Having regard to the safeguards already contained in the Congress-League scheme and a few others which could easily have been introduced, this presentment of that scheme need not, we think, have frightened Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. But showing, as it clearly did, the methods and the spirit of those "advocates" of the Congress-League scheme, they cannot be blamed if they have thought it right to discard those features of it which were so interpreted.

CONGRESS DEMANDS EMBODIED.

3. Subject to the aforesaid two determining factors, which have in the main influenced Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford to deviate from the Congress-League scheme, they have, as said above, embodied, wholly or substantially, in their proposals many of the demands which the leaders of the Congress have pressed on the attention of Government in the past. These may be briefly summarised thus:—

(1) Council form of Executive Government in all the provinces. (2) Increase in the number of Indians in the Executive Government where such form already exists and provision for Indian Executive Councillors being appointed where it comes into existence. (3) Legislative Councils to be enlarged. (4) Substantial elected majority in such Councils. (5) Direct election, as far as possible on a territorial basis. (6) Franchise to be as broad as possible. (7) Retention of separate electorates for Mahomedans. (This has been conceded in all the provinces except in a province where Mahomedans are in a majority). (8) Where they have separate electorates, Mahomedans should not participate in general electorates. (9) Complete separation of Imperial and Provincial revenues. (10) Abolition of divided heads. (11) Fixed contributions by the Provincial Governments to the Government of India to meet the resultant deficit of the latter. (12) Complete separation of the central and provincial budgets. (13) Financial independence to the provinces with powers of borrowing and taxation, within well-defined limits, for provincial purposes. (14) Legislative independence to the provinces so as not to trench on the sphere of the Government of India. (15) Administrative independence to the Provincial Governments co-oval and co-extensive with popular control. (16) Power to the Legislative Council to alter the whole budget in accordance with the resolutions it may carry. (This has been conceded in the case of Provincial Legislative Councils, except only in so far as to certificated allotment on a reserved subject.) (17) Legislative Councils to have power to modify the present rules and make their own rules of business. (This naturally includes power to modify the present rules of business, with the sanction, of course, of the Governor so as to provide that the Councils be summoned at stated intervals and that a motion for adjournment be allowed to be brought forward for the discussion of a definite matter of urgent public importance, if supported by a certain proportion of the members). (18) Increased power of interpellation by supplementary questions by any member being allowed. (19) Complete popular control, as far as possible, in local bodies and the largest independence for them of outside control. (20) Development of the *panchayet* system in villages. (21) Progressive Indianisation of the higher grades of every service by recruitment in India, exclusive recruitment in England to be no longer in force. (22) The salary of the Secretary of State to be placed on the British Estimates. (23) The Indian tax-payer to be relieved of a part of the other cost of the India Office. (24) The control of Parliament and the Secretary of State to be relaxed and modified in respect of all matters in which responsibility is entrusted to representative bodies in India. (25) Periodical Parliamentary Commissions of Inquiry.—an old demand of the Congress leaders. (26) A Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian affairs—a proposal first made by Sir William Wedderburn and pressed by the Indian witnesses before the Welby Commission.

A DISTINCT ADVANCE.

4. The embodying of this long list of Congress demands in their proposals by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, in spite of adverse official opinion in respect of several of them, is in itself a notable achievement on their part for which the discerning Indian public will, we have no doubt, be thankful to them. Every honest critic will admit that even this list, such as it is, constitutes a distinct advance on present conditions; and when to this are added the several other more important features of their scheme which are designed to start all the provinces in India immediately on the road to responsible government and to provide for their future progress on assured lines till the goal is reached, the great service that they have rendered to the people of India cannot but be gratefully acknowledged by all thoughtful Indians.

"TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS."

After detailing some of the "Transferred subjects" scheduled in the Report the Memorandum proceeds:—"We have omitted from the list some other of the suggested "transferred subjects" which may not appear to all alike to be important ones. But taking only those we have noted above, would it be fair to say that with these "transferred subjects" in the hands of our ministers and Legislative Councils to manage, the proposed reforms are unreal and unsubstantial? We think it is but justice to admit that the authors of the proposals have offered a substantial instalment at the start in this matter."

Discussing the position of "Ministers" at the end of five years the Memorandum proceeds:—"This means that within the comparatively short period of *six* years from the time the reformed councils come into existence, it is possible for us to obtain full responsible government in regard to the "transferred subjects", and referring to the proposed periodical revisions it says, "Complete attainment of responsible government *at an early date* in the case of any province will largely depend, therefore, upon the capacity, public spirit, political judgment, sense of duty and responsibility, ir

(Continued on page 8.)

MODERATE EXTREMISTS ON REFORMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

short upon the record of efficient work of the *elected* representatives of the people in the reformed councils."

"RESERVED SUBJECTS."

Under this head the Memorandum says:—In order that the ministers and the Legislative Council may not have any reasonable ground to complain that the supply for "transferred subjects" has been curtailed by extravagant allotments for "reserved subjects", the authors of the reform proposals have provided *a series of safeguards* which, we think, are fairly well devised. The power on the part of the Governor to add members to his Executive Council is disapproved as "undesirable." In the allotments for "reserved" and "transferred" subjects, the predominant voice will be Indian, says the Memorandum, exclusive of the Governor. Moreover, the scheme provides that in order to familiarise other elected members of the Legislative Council besides ministers, with the processes of administration and also to make the relations between the executive and the legislature more intimate, there will be attached to each department or group of departments, whether "reserved" or "transferred" an advisory standing committee elected by the Legislative Council from among their own members. Thus these standing committees representative of the Legislative Councils not only on finance but attached to all the "reserved" portfolios, will have the opportunity of scrutinising all proposals for substantial expenditure and of familiarising themselves with departmental needs.

Control of Finance.

The Memorandum goes on to discuss in terms of approval at length the proposals in the Report in regard to provincial budgets and resolutions and what the authors of the Memorandum call "effective powers of control" in regard to finance. "We attach the greatest importance," they say "to the provision that ministers alone will be responsible for additional provincial taxation." In actual working, they contend, this will, within a short time give the Legislative Councils practically complete control of nearly the whole of the provincial finance. Further on, they say:—"To enable the public to appreciate the far-reaching effect and the full significance of the main provisions of the reform proposals, we have thought it necessary to draw pointed attention to the power which the reformed provincial legislature will be able to wield, in the near future, in effectively controlling the provincial purse and in requiring its own administrative policy to be carried out by the official classes. Popular control on legislation, finance and administration is established, even at the start, in regard to "transferred" subjects and services, though not to the whole extent in regard to "reserved" ones. These latter will go on diminishing from time to time and may disappear altogether in an advanced province as the result of the proposed inquiry by the first Parliamentary Commission."

SUBSTANTIAL MEASURE OF REFORM.

And finally:—

"From the analysis that we have made above of the main features of the scheme which Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have proposed for the provinces it will be conceded by all thoughtful persons that it is not only a real and substantial measure of reform at the initial stage itself in due fulfilment of the terms of the announcement of the 20th August last, but a carefully and sympathetically devised plan to enable the elect of the people, by their capacity and wisdom, to secure for their countrymen complete responsible government in the provinces within as short a period after the first ten years of the reformed councils as their record of work in those bodies may justify. The distinguished authors of the reform proposals deserve to be cordially congratulated on their achievement in this respect. We frankly admit that their scheme of provincial reconstruction and progress is superior to the Congress-League scehme in conception and design and possesses the merit, *which the latter entirely lacked*, of introducing, at the very start the idea and the beginnings of "responsible government." It has the further merit of providing for future constitutional growth on assured and regulated lines so as to bring *within the reach of the people*, by the efficient work of their elected representatives, the complete attainment of full responsible government in the provinces *at an early date*, that is to say, at the end, it may be, of only a *dozen years*, especially in the case of an advanced province, from the time the reformed councils come into operation."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PROPOSALS CONDEMNED.

The authors of the Memorandum are not satisfied, however, with the proposals regarding the Government of India. They say, "When we examine, however, the proposals of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy in regard to the Government of India, we are unable to speak of the result of their labours in terms of approbation which we have deemed it but right to accord to their scheme for the provinces. We acknowledge that the changes that they have proposed in the structure of the Government of India, both in its executive and legislative aspects, are, in some respects, an improvement on present conditions and in no respect retrograde or reactionary. They strongly object "to the proposed Council of State" and in regard to the control of the Budget they remark that "there is no improvement of any kind" on the present system. The proposals in regard to the Government of India are described as "excessively cautious and unnecessarily illiberal", and are based on a formula, the soundness of which is questioned.

An Unsound Formula.

The Memorandum continues:—

"The Government of India must remain wholly responsible to Parliament and saving such responsibility, its authority in essential matters must remain indisputable, pending experience of the effect of the changes now to be introduced in the Provinces. In the meantime the Indian Legislative Council should be enlarged and made more representative and its opportunities of influencing Government increased."

We beg to question not only the soundness of the principle and policy embodied in this proposition, but also its compatibility with the terms of the announcement of August 20, 1917. How can it be said that the position enunciated in the formula is in consonance with the terms of that announcement when *no attempt whatever* is made in the reconstruction of the Government of India itself towards "the *progressive* realisation of responsible government" to however small an extent? We fail to see why "the Government of India *must* remain *wholly* responsible to Parliament" and why even the *beginnings* of responsible government in the Government of India should be *withheld* until, perhaps, a majority of the provinces, advanced as well as backward, have made effective progress in responsible government. Till this contingency happens, the Government of India is apparently to remain without even the seed of responsible government introduced into its system. This, we think, is wrong in principle and is bound to lead to rigidity and unprogressiveness at the centre of the body politic which would react on the freedom, elasticity and growth of provincial administration. Besides, it is bad policy to make the Legislative Assembly of India so uninviting as contrasted with the provincial Legislative Council that the best talent of the country would be naturally attracted to the latter on account of the new and fascinating opportunities of service and distinction that would be thrown open to it under the proposed arrangements. It is on acount of this wrong formula on which Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have taken their stand, that their proposals in regard to the Government of India have suffered in correctness of conception and in liberality.

A Discredited Device.

Referring to the Council of State the Memorandum says:—

We think the legislative structure which the Secretary of State and the Viceroy have proposed for the reconstruction of the machinery of the Government of India has been unwisely complicated by the *annexe* of a Second Chamber, the introduction of which into the Constitution of India is highly undesirable. It is, on the whole, a discredited device ill-calculated to serve a useful purpose in the constitutional development of India on smooth and harmonious lines. It would, we think, lead to heat, irritation and bad blood, imperilling the Constitution itself,—the more so, when it is so constituted and empowered as to be a mere Government machine contrived to supersede or set aside as non-existent, in certain matters, a legislature containing an elected majority. A Second Chamber, wherever introduced, has been far from successful. Even in the advanced countries of France and the United States, it was deemed an exotic. The institution is peculiarly British and congenial to British soil, but even there it has evoked hostile criticism and a demand from some for its abolition and from others for its reformation. Lord Bryce's Committee's proposals are the result, though even in respect of them there are divergent views. One of the chief recommendations of Lord Bryce's Committee in connection with the "legislative functions of the Second Chamber" is that it "shall not have power to amend or reject a financial Bill." In the reform proposals, however, the "Council of State" is given power, including power to amend, in respect of all "Government Bills;" and "fiscal legislation", say the authors of the scheme, "will of course be subject to the procedure we have recommended in respect of Government Bills." There are other points upon which if the composition and functions of the "Council of State" were tested in the light of weighty opinion of political thinkers and writers or even in the light of the conclusions arrived at by Lord Bryce's Committee, the novel structure proposed to be set up in India would scarcely bear examination. The authors of the reform proposals contemplate the perpetuation of the "Council of State" as a permanent institution in this country in the modified form eventually of a mere revising chamber, instead of its being both a revising and a superseding body, as at present proposed, over the head of the Legislative Assembly of India. We are firmly convinced that this perpetuation would be a grievous blunder; and we would, therefore, earnestly urge that this objectionable feature of the proposals be forthwith dropped. We would suggest instead an adaptation of the plan of Grand Committees proposed by the authors of the Reform scheme for the Provinces.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 24.

At the High Court, Justice Coutts Trotter disposed of a petition for dissolution of marriage under the following circumstances:—

Mrs. Euphemia Harrison applied for dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Henry Harrison, a Corporal in the Indian Defence Force, who, she said, married her in 1910 and after living with her for some months left for Burma in search of an employment. The petitioner further stated that though the respondent had often written to the petitioner he had never sent her any money for her maintenance, and that when the respondent returned to Madras about the beginning of January, this year, the petitioner was surprised to find that the respondent had misconducted himself with another woman and had two children. Under these circumstances the petitioner wrote to the respondent, charging him with desertion and adultery, and informing him of her intention to obtain dissolution of her marriage with him to which no reply had been received. The petitioner, therefore, prayed for dissolution of the said marriage. His Lordship passed a decree *nisi* with costs.

VICEROY AND REFORM SCHEME.

ACTIVE STEPS CONTEMPLATED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 23.

I have no intention to deal at any length with the Reforms proposals, but I should mention that his Excellency the Viceroy is in earnest and is anxious to do all he can to put the scheme into operation. The Government of India have lost no time in asking the local Governments for their opinions and instructing them to collect materials for the committees. This does not refer to the India Office Committee which will assemble in London under the orders of the Secretary of State. This Committee will be the most important of the three, and the Government of India as well as informed politicians should be represented on it. They will presumably take evidence in India. If the Committee are obliged to depend upon the India Office personnel, who are deeply interested in the maintenance of the supremacy of the India Office, and Home Civil Service, very little reform will be forthcoming.

Following on the heels of the Reforms report comes that of the Rowlatt Committee. It goes into the history of the revolutionary movement in India to which the more importance is attached in view of the fact that Mr. Justice Kumarswamy Sastri, a well known Judge of the Madras High Court and Mr. P. C. Mitra, a Vakil and well known Congressman, have given their complete adhesion to the conclusions. The report itself is a queer document. In places it is queer history, as for example in the introduction where it gives so prominent a place to the Brahmins as the instigators of "revolt." Neither Barindra Ghose, nor Rashbehary Bose, nor even Hardayal were Brahmins.

CONSIDERABLE POPULAR CONTROL WANTED.

PROF. KALE ON REFORMS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 25.

In his article in the "Servant of India" Prof. V. G. Kale of the Fergusson College says, "We must make it clear to the British public and the Cabinet that unless a considerable measure of popular control is provided in the Central Government, the scheme as a whole will not be accepted by the country and there is no reason why the leaders should shirk this duty. The apprehensions that such a suggestion will wreck the scheme are groundless. We should urge that at least in the advanced provinces the reserved services should be very few and that the power of provincial taxation should be real and full." With these reservations, Mr. Kale is prepared to accept the scheme relating to the Government of provinces and pleads for drastic changes in the contsitution of the Central Government. He is, however, of opinion that the rejection of the scheme *in toto* will be worse than suicide.

LATE MR. GOKHALE'S PAINTING.

PRESENTED TO POONA MUNICIPALITY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 25.

The Poona city municipality at its last meeting considered an offer from Shet Hanmantram Ramnath, one of the municipal councillors, to the municipality of an oil painting of the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale who was its president for some years. The municipality decided to thankfully accept the offer and according to Mr. Hanmantram's desire, to ask his Excellency the Governor to perform the unveiling ceremony of the painting.

MISS ADA REEVE'S SUIT DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

At the High Court to-day, Justice Chouduri disposed of a suit, brought by Mrs. Adelaide Mary Cotton, better known as Miss Ada Reeve, against the Grand Hotel Company and Indian Patent Stone Company to recover Rs. 35,000 as damages sustained by her through injuries caused to her by the defendant companies by alleged negligence in carrying out certain works in the Grand Hotel premises. The Counsel for the defence applied that the suit should be dismissed for want of prosecution. This suit was filed on the 28th February 1917. On the 8th May last she was directed to file her affidavit of documents within twenty-four hours; but she failed to comply with that order of the Court. His Lordship dismissed the suit.

UNNECESSARY HARASSMENT OF WIDOWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

A Navsari correspondent writes that on the 22nd instant, a search was effected by the police in three houses at the Tamboli Moholla, where three widows resided. The warrant was issued at the instance of one Muncherji Manockji Munshi, who complained that some persons had entered his compound and had cut and carried away some wires. The police searched the houses minutely but failed to find anything leading to the clue of the theft. There is much excitement in the town over the event on account of the seemingly unnecessary harassment of the widows and the people are anxious to know as to what steps the authorities are going to take over the event.

RUSSIAN APPEAL TO ALLIES.

FOR JOINT MILITARY ACTION.

GERMANS OPPOSING CZECHS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., July 25.

Vladivostok.—The Provisional Government has requested the Allies to afford a joint military action. Two thousand Germans and Magyars and a thousand Red Guards opposing the Czechs are strongly enrenched on the Ussuri River while a further ,500 former war prisoners and 8,000 Bolsheviks with forty-three guns are fortifying the positions south of Khabarovsk.

GENERAL MOBILISATION IN MOSCOW BEGUN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., July 25.

Amsterdam.—A telegram from Moscow states that general mobilisation was begun on the 17th July.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS' ADVANCE CONTINUES.

SOVIETS ABANDON ORENBURG.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., July 25.

The Czecho-Slovaks continue to advance astride the railway between Ekaterinburg and Tcheljabinsk.

The Soviet troops are near Chooslanoyo in the Western Urals. The Soviets have abandoned Orenburg, carrying off all the valuables. A new Government has been formed there under General Dutoff. A hunger revolution has broken out in Ugliteh, Lublin, Vijinsk and Jaroslav.

THE MURMAN AGREEMENT.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 25.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. ing, Mr. Balfour said he had no information regarding the Murman agreement. Telephic communication with the British officials on the Murman coast and with Russia generally was very difficult.

GENERAL HORVAT AND CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

AGREEMENT PROBABLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 25.

A telegram from Harbin dated July 13 says an agreement between General Horvat and the Czecho-Slovaks is probable. Four thousand Cossacks in the Nikolsk region have joined Horvat.

ANGLO-GERMAN WAR PRISONERS.

AGREEMENT OF FAR-REACHING IMPORTANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 25.

In the House of Lords, Lord Newton replying to Lord Devonport, said that the Anglo-German agreement as regards war prisoners was very far-reaching. It involved the exchange of a very large number of combatants and repatriation of all civilians so wishing. The agreement also dealt with the relief and treatment of prisoners.

A speedy ratification was difficult as there were points requiring much consideration and reservations on the part of Germany might occasion delay, but the British were doing their utmost to expedite the ratification.

Lord Newton doubted whether Turkey had taken steps to obtain safeguards from Germany and Austria. Lord Newton induced the leading German delegate at The Hague to promise to take the matter up on his return to Berlin. The Cabinet were prepared to make further proposals, but the prospects of Turkey agreeing to the total exchange seemed improbable.

Bulgaria was quite ready for an agreement similar to the Anglo-German agreement.

MURDER OF MIRBACH.

OVER 200 REVOLUTIONARIES SHOT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 25.

Amsterdam.—Tchitcherin has informed the German *Charge d'Affaires* at Moscow that up to the 19th July over 200 Left Social Revolutionaries who were implicated in the murder of Mirbach had been shot.

DIMINUTION OF U.-BOAT MENACE.

THE DROP IN WORLD'S TONNAGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 12 noon July 25.

A conclusive proof of the diminution of the U-boat menace is afforded by the Admiralty's latest statement of the losses of merchant tonnage. This reveals that the total losses in the world's merchanmten for the month of June were 275,629 gross, tons, comprising 161,062 British and 114,567 allied and neutarl. These figures show a monthly drop in the world's sinkings of 81,905 tons compared with May, 37,786 compared with April and 125,834 compared with March, all of this year, while compared with the month of June last year the world's drop is 437,092.

The purely British drops are 64,627 compared with May, 67,005 compared with April and 63,604 compared with March of this year, and 271,333 compared with June of last year. The losses in the world's tonnage including marine risk are lower for the month of June 1918 than in any month since September 1916.

Comparing the quarterly periods, the losses for three months ending in June are lower than in any quarter since the third quarter of 1916. The sailings exceed high level of recent months: the total sailings for the quarter ending June 30th amounted to 7,430,386 gross tons, being considerably higher than the sailings during the two preceding quarters.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS

ENEMY REPULSED NEAR BETHUNE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, 12-50 p.m., July 24.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 25.

A British communiqué says we made a raid tonight southward of Bucquoy taking 18 prisoners. We also took a few prisoners in another raid north-eastward of Albert.

We repulsed an attempted enemy raid north-eastward of Bethune.

Hostile artillery was active on the northern portion of the front, particularly in the neighbourhood of Locre.

POSITION OF PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 25.

Lord Newton said as regards war prisoners in Turkey the position was more difficult than with Germany. Turkey did not know its own mind and did not wish for any exchange. No means had been neglected to reach an agreement with Turkey, but we had been rather unsuccessful.

The Berne Conference had led to an improvement in the treatment of war prisoners. The reason why parcels of food had not reached Turkey was that Austria had stopped them. We had now stopped parcels from Austria to Austrian prisoners here hoping thereby to improve the position of the prisoners in Turkey.

The Government wished to despatch a ship with Turkish prisoners sending by it food and clothing for British prisoners, but the ship's safety must be guaranteed.

"MOST FAVOURED NATION" CLAUSES ABROGATED.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 10-25 p.m., July 25.

The "Daily Chronicle" understands that the Government's Imperial Preference Scheme includes the abrogation of "the most favoured nation" clauses.

HONDURAS DECLARES WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 25.

Washington.—Honduras has declared war against Germany.

GERMAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE AT MOSCOW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., July 25.

Amsterdam.—A Berlin telegram states that Helgerich has been appointed diplomatic representative in Moscow.

LONDON MAILS REPORTED LOST.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 25.

The "Daily Gazette" understands that mails from London of June 19th, 20th and 26th have been lost at sea.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sanction has been accorded to an expenditure within the limit of a maximum sum of rupees 360,000 for the training of units of the Indian Defence Force (European Branch) during the financial year 1918-19.

It has been decided to sanction the formation in India, for the duration of war, of two Cavalry Brigade Signal Troops to be designated respectively 12th and 13th Cavalry Brigade Signal Troops.

Owing to further damage the Sutang Bridge, between Shuraji Bazar and Haistaganj on the Assam Bengal Railway is unsafe for trains. The passengers are being transhipped from the 22nd instant. Through running is expected to be restored on the 27th.

LATEST CABLES.

ENEMY POSITION S. OF AISNE.

BECOMING UNTENABLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 26.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing on twenty-fourth midnight says: The enemy's position in the salient south of the Aisne has become untenable. On the western side he is fighting a retreating battle, depending on machine-guns in advantageous positions to hold up our advance while he gets away material. Very little enemy artillery is left on this front.

Fere-en-Tardenois is about the centre of the salient and an advance of few kilometres such as we have made to-day would enable us to sweep back with our longrange artillery, the whole of the remaining area to the east front on which Germans are engaged with the British and French between Vrigny and Marre. The rare and large haul of prisoners made in a few hours is significant of the feeble quality of the troops with which enemy is obliged to hold sectors where he does not expect an attack. Half of his shock divisions have been shot to pieces between Soissons and Main-de-Massiges and the divisions holding quiet sectors which have been systematically drained of their best men for storm units are no match for the French infantry.

ENEMY ATTACK S OF VILLERS BRETONNEUX.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25, 1 p.m.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 26.

In this afternoon's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: Early in the night the enemy entered one of our posts southward of Villers-Bretonneux, but immediately a counter-attack ejected him. We repulsed a raiding party northward of the Somme. We slightly advanced our line during the night southward of the Rossignol-wood Hebuterne sector taking a few prisoners and six machine-guns.

COURT MOURNING FOR EX-TSAR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 26.

King has ordered the Court to observe four weeks mourning for the ex-Tsar.

AUSTRIAN INTRIGUES IN ITALY.

GENERALS CONRAD AND VON HOETZENDORF IN LEAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 24.

The correspondent of the "Madras Mail" supplies the following information regarding the Austrian intrigues in Italy:—

The resignations of Generals Conrad and von Hoetzendorf have been accepted. The greatest enemies of Italian liberties disappear from the scenes of the great war. Conrad's masterpiece was the plan of invasion of Italy which he, the right hand of the war party headed in Austria by the late Archduke Ferdinand, had matured by 1910. Pretexts were necessary for the invasion and so trespassing on the Italian frontier was almost a daily occurrence in the spring of 1911. Stones marking the frontier were removed. Austrian patrols were sent well into Italy so that discussions arose and a commission had to be appointed to settle them.

It was evident that Austria was seeking for quarrel but Italy without a friend in Europe wisely did her best to avoid it. Later in the year things having reached a climax, Italy decided on an exhibition of strength and even more of determination and declared war on Turkey just 24 hours before Tobruk on the coast of Tripoli could be leased by Turkey to Germany. It was Italy's first act of independence from the Triple Alliance and Austria and Germany were so far from approving of it that 35,000 Italian soldiers were embarked at Naples before the embassies of those two nations knew that Italy had mobilised them.

Italy being engaged at Tripoli, von Hoetzendorf proposed to the Archduke the invasion of Italy on any pretext. The Archduke tried hard to persuade the Emperor Francis Joseph to give his consent but the aged Emperor turned him a deaf ear. Ferdinand then went to Berlin and poured out his heart to the Kaiser who told him to wait. He evidently had something else up his sleeve. Meantime Italy had to send her best troops to the north-east Frontier and her recruits to Tripoli. What followed is a familiar history to your readers, but it is rather significant that since Italy entered the war every important offensive of the Austrians was decided by General Hoetzendorf, who often thought that his pet project was on the point of being realised and now he has to quit. His disappearance from Austria's principal theatre of war marks, I fancy, the collapse of the Austrian hopes of ever getting the best in her old quarrel with Italy.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 25.

Bombay monsoon has given only scattered falls except in the Punjab hills. Rain has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir and north Punjab.

A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, north-west of the United Provinces and Central Provinces.

The principal amounts are:—Toungoo, two inches; Burdwan, Dinajpur and Sialkot one and a half; Simla, two; Khushab, one; Seoni, one and a half and Cuddalore two. Temperature is now normal in north-west India.

Forecast:—No large change.

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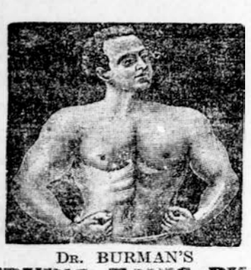

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SIBERIA.

WEALTH THAT MAY LURE THE GERMANS.

I have had an interview says the "Daily Mail" special correspondent at Tokio, in mail week with Signor Romero Decuadra, Italian Consul at Harbin, Manchuria, whence he is the latest arrival on conditions in Siberia. He said:

"The Russians are helpless and hopeless. I am strongly in favour of intervention, which is the only way of saving the country. It is quite true that the Bolsheviks have armed Austrian and German prisoners. In his recent battle Semenoff, the Cossack leader, who has been clearing up the Manchuria and Siberia Bolsheviks, took 50 Austrian prisoners, and his joke is that if the Americans are still sceptical about the enemy prisoners' story, he is willing to send them to New York for exhibition.

"There is great danger unless intervention takes place of everything becoming chaos and of the Bolshevism spreading into China. There have been fears that the employees on the Chinese Eastern Railway may become tainted with Bolshevism. A large number of Russian workmen are employed on the line.

"My experience of the Bolsheviks at Harbin is that their policy is less work and more money.' The Russian waiters at Harbin organised a strike for monthly wages of 500 roubles (normally £50.) They succeeded in taking out the Chinese with them. Their demands were refused, and the Russians then asked to be returned to Russia with a million roubles indemnity. Finally a compromise was reached on the following conditions:—No tips to be given, as this was degrading to the Bolshevik: nstead, the proprietors to add 20 per cent. to the amount of bills. This sum to go to the waiters. Also, the use of the word *chilavik*, or human being—a familiar reference to waiter—to be abolished as contemptuous, and a new term for waiter *officiat* to be introduced. This is the kind of nonsense we have to stand from the Bolsheviks.

"As regards general conditions in Manchuria, the line from Harbin to Vladivostok is practically safe, but there is no telling what may happen from day to day. Beyond the Siberia-Manchuria frontier the Bolsheviks have destroyed the very important railway bridge over the Onon river, which will take several months to repair. Semenoff, whose original force numbered 2,000, is recruiting Trans-Baikal Cossacks, and seems to have plenty of ammunition.

"Life at Harbin is more tolerable than at Vladivostok, but at both the cost of living is frightful. To live comfortably—save the mark!—costs £5 daily. Vladivostok is more congested than Harbin. As no imports are going into Russia the value of the rouble is steadily rising. It is now worth 7d. whereas five months ago it was worth only 2½d.

CHINESE SPECULATION.

"The Chinese are anticipating the advance of a Japanese expedition in Siberia and the consequent need for millions of roubles for army purchases, so they have heavily bought roubles, and as a result of this speculation roubles have become scarcer and prices have hardened.

"In my opinion a Japanese Army or any Allied Army 100,000 strong would be able to restore law and order as far as Irkutsk, west of Lake Baikal, but the eventuality of the German Army cooperating with the Bolsheviks would need to be prepared against, and there should be considerable reserves for the expeditionary army.

"It is very important to remember that in Siberia the peasants are not Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks have all come from industrial centres, largely from Petrograd. In Harbin we heard nothing about Kerensky who, it has been rumoured, was recently in Japan), except the reports published in the paper that he was going to the United States.

"The wheat, platinum, and other mineral wealth generally in Siberia are not exaggerated. It is easy to imagine how desirous the Germans are to secure control there."

EX-TSAR'S LAST DAYS.

JOURNEY TO NEW PRISON.

"The Daily Chronicle" special correspondent at Berne writes on June 1:—

The Kieff correspondent of the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" sends a detailed account, given him by a member of the Soviet peace delegation to the Ukraine, of the transfer of the ex-Tsar from Tobolsk, in Siberia, to Ekaterinburg, in the Urals.

The Soviet Government got wind of a plan of escape which was in preparation early in the year, owing to an attempt to bribe a non-commissioned officer. The whole Imperial family was then personally searched, as were also Bishop Hermogen, of Saratov and the ex-Tsar's former adjutant, Prince Dolgoroky. This resulted in the discovery of complete plans of escape, which was due in February. Four thousand pounds in gold and notes were found in possession of the ex-Tsar and confiscated.

This decided the Government to change the place of imprisonment, and a squad of Red Guards was sent to Tobolsk with this object. The return journey was attended by hardships, owing to the roads having disappeared under the snow. The sledge journey lasted four exhausting weeks.

The party consisted of the ex-Tsar, the ex-Tsaritsa, and one daughter. The ex-Tsarevitch was too weak to be moved until later, and was left behind with two of his sisters, who refused to be separated from him. The ex-Tsarevitch was brought to Ekaterinburg as soon as the thaw permitted.

The family is now confined in a smaller house, with a personal staff reduced to two persons. All communications with strangers are strictly barred, but the *local* Soviet permits the visits of a doctor.

THE KANARA FORESTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have laid the people of Kanara under a deep debt of gratitude by your vigorous article that appeared in your issue of the 18th and also an editorial in to-day's issue regarding the forest grievances of the poor agriculturists of that district. The Bureaucracy which is solicituous about the interest of the masses will open their eyes and see around them how their neglect has resulted in horrible conditions of the hard-pressed ryots. It is not unnatural that things which have come to such a pass should not have given the widest publicity on account of the backwardness of the district in every activity of life. But the wave of democracy is surging all round and the ryots of the district are determined to push matters and get redress. You will be surprised to hear that an Agricultural Conference which was recently held for the first time at Sadashivgad, a village in the Karwar Taluka, showed how the agriculturists groan under this terrible restraint that they attended it in large numbers and spoke out their minds, not even caring that they were speaking before the Mamlatdar of that Taluka and other high officials who are more than autocrats in that remotest part of the presidency. They could not get jungle wood for their houses, wood for their ploughs, leaves for manure, wood for preparing jagri and every other article from the forest which are the necessary things for the existance of an agriculturist. One agriculturist went to the length of saying that though our benign government was noted for peace and order in the country, he was of opinion that they were sowing the seeds of poison in the shape of vigorous restrictions put upon them with regards to the free use of the forest produce. That such utterances should come from the illiterate classes in a remote village like Sadashivgad and before the august officers of government, clearly show that their grievance is *genuine* and *real*. Let the "Trusty theory" come to the forefront and let government solve this problem to the lasting gratitude of the poor agriculturists. I understand that the organisers of the Conference have submitted the resolutions passed at that Conference to Government through the Collector of the district for favourable consideration and early action. It is believed that Government will be interpellated on the points raised at the Conference at the next meeting of the Legislative Council and let us hope that this *genuine* and *real* grievance will be attended to by Government with the promptest care which it richly deserves.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. B.

Bombay, July 24.

MR. HORNELL'S REMARKS ABOUT GOANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the note which appeared in your Sunday's issue of the 21st instant under "Random Jottings" re. Goan community, I have the honour to state that the Goan Union, an institution representing the interests of Goans, has already taken steps to protest against the offensive and uncalled for remarks of Mr. Hornell, Bengal's Director of Public Instruction, as well as adopted measures to represent matters to Government concerning the Aliens Franchise Bill.—Yours, etc.,

J. F. GOMES.
Honorary Secretary.
Goan Union, Girgaon Road,
Bombay, July 24.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was certainly gratifying to many persons interested in the administration of the Bombay Municipality that Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, who is a candidate for the new elections of 1919 from Girgaum Ward, has frankly declared his views and has clearly given his votes to understand his position. There are very few who can beat down Mr. Kulkarni in his indefatigable energy for public activities and his boldness of expression; and now that he has championed the cause of the tenants by undertaking the Tenants Franchise Movement, he seems to make a distinct mark in the politics of the Municipality.

But allow me to unmask some of the most ignominous and undignified attempts made by some interested scandal-mongers to misinterprete Mr. Kulkarni's views and attitude. Such people are busy in giving credulous people to understand that Mr. Kulkarni is going to set up a regular campaign against the power of the landed aristocracy of Bombay. Thus, the frank expression which he has given to his noble views is being wilfully misunderstood as a danger signal of the struggle of the tenants against the landowners. Nothing could be more spiteful and cowardly than such an indirect and womanish attempt to ruin the candidature of a really able man, who has got the nobility and the boldness to take up the cause of the public; and nothing could be more foolish than to allow such contemptible instruments of malicious mischief to prevail upon our better judgment.

In the first place, so far from being detrimental to the landed interests, a movement for the extension of franchise on a more liberal and broader basis has all the signs of an encouraging regeneration in it and as such must be welcomed by all save minded and liberal citizens. And what Mr. Kulkarni aims at in undertaking the Tenants Franchise Movement is to have the civil rights granted to all those people from whom their due has long been withheld. And secondly, in those days when we are struggling for a broader extension of political rights and liberties, and when we are trying to inspire into our countrymen a consciousness of national life, an attempt to retain all the power undisturbed in the hands of a particular section of the public would sound like an anachronism and would deserve downright condemnation. The covert attempt of some of the landlords to weaken the position of Mr. Kulkarni by putting a wrong construction on his views is of a like nature and must, therefore, receive similar treatment at the hands of all liberal-minded persons and all real Home Rulers.

I wish to assure Mr. Kulkarni at the same time that he has no reason to be afraid of such scandal-mongers. He has the support of all good men who are grateful to him for an unparalleled enthusiasm to fight for the rights of the citizens and for evincing such a spirit of independence. Let him carry on the movement in face of this scarecrow of opposition and let these dogs bark as much as they wish.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, July 25.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major S. G. W. Hume, 7th Rajputs, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, vice Major J. F. Parkin.

Mr. Chimanlal Shankarji Trivedi, Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested with the following additional power make order as to first offenders, section 562. C. P. Code.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the First Class of Subordinate Judges:—

Vice Mr. Madhavlal Yajnik, retired—
Mr. Mangesh Hari Wagle to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, taking rank above Mr. Bhikaji Raghunath Mehendale.
Vice Mr. Shridhar Narayan Sathaye, retired—
Mr. Raghunath Bhikaji Gogte to be First Class Second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Karsandas Jayasingbhai Desai to be First, Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, taking rank above Mr. Bhikaji Raghunath Mehendale.

Vice Mr. Manchubhai Narsidas Choksi, appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmedabad—

Mr. Jivanrao Hanumantrav Betigeri to be First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Narayan Govind Chapekar to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, taking rank above Mr. Bhikaji Raghunath Mehendale.

The Governor in Council is pleased, to appoint Mr. V. V. Kalyanpurkar, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Surat, to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Surat, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Messrs. Parvatishankar Manishankar Bhat and Vishnu Parasharam Raverkar appointed to act as First Class Subordinate Judges at Broach and Sholapur respectively:—

Vice Mr. Parvatishankar Manishankar Bhat—
Mr. Naginlal Venilal Desai, Extra Joint Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, to be Joint Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Maganlal Ghelabhai Mehta, Subordinate Judge at Dholka, to be Extra Joint Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Prataprai Chhotamlal Desai, Subordinate Judge at Vengurla, to be Subordinate Judge at Dholka.

Vice Mr. Vishnu Parasharam Raverkar—
Mr. Dattatraya Trimbak Chaubal, Subordinate Judge at Sinnar, to be Subordinate Judge at Chalisgaon.

Mr. Lallubhi Chhaganlal Sheth, Acting Joint Subordinate Judge at Sinnar, to act as Subordinate Judge Sinnar.

Mr. Dattatraya Vinayak Deshmukh to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Joint Subordinate Judge at Sinnar.

Lieutenant J. P. Davies, Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district and is invested with the following additional power:

Power to try summarily (section 260).

Lieutenant Davies will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the local limits of the Military Cantonment of Belgaum.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr. V. N. Sathaye, an Honorary Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Sholapur, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the C. P. Code.

In continuation of Government Notification dated the 21st January 1918, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of Khan Bahadur Mahbub Mian Imam Bakhsh Kadri, LL.B., as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Khandesh for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

The privilege leave granted to Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, by Government Notification dated the 24th April 1918, is extended by one day.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in supersession of previous orders:—

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, vice Mr. G. H. White, who has proceeded on military duty.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith to be Assistant Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, and, in addition to his own duties, to hold charge temporarily of the office of Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, from the date of departure of Mr. G. H. White till relieved by Mr. O. C. G. Hayter.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporay appointment of a Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge on Rs. 150 per mensem for a period of six months, and to appoint Mr. Vishnu Nilkant Sathe, LL.M., to hold it, and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Haveli.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas to act as Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind in the vacancy vice Mr. A. G. Critchell retired, pending further orders.

Mr. Dwarkanath Rajaram Vaidya did duty as Deputy Collector, Bombay, from 1st to 5th April 1918, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. H. P. Paranjpe, Assistant Economic Botanist, to act as Assistant Professor of Botany, Agricultural College, Poona, with effect from 8th June 1918.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the term of the temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector created by Government Notification dated 3rd November 1916, from the date on which it expired up to the date on which Mr. D. P. Desai takes charge of one of the posts of Income Tax Collectors sanctioned in Government Order dated 10th May 1918.

With reference to Government Notification dated 29th June 1918, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 300 per mensem and to appointment Mr. Vishnu Balvant Naik thereto from the date he assumed charge of a sub-division from Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., till the date of his relief by Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 300 per mensem for a period of six months and to appoint Mr Natvarlal Maganlal Parekhji to hold it and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. R. S. Kasargode, Assistant Professor of Entymology at the Agricultural College, Poona, was granted extension by seven days of the privilege leave for one month granted to him by the Director of Agriculture in his Notification dated 27th April 1918.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India:—

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Hoiel, M.B., Ch. (Dub.), B.S., I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on military duty.

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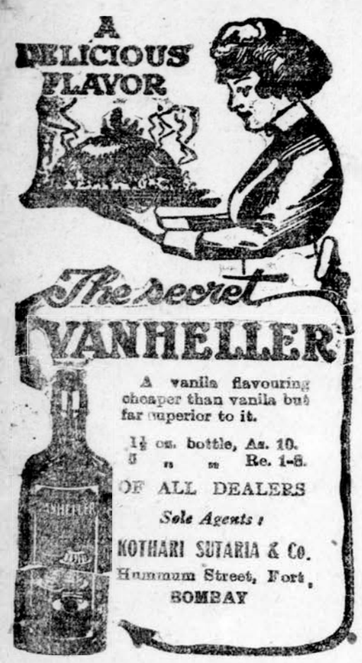

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th July 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.778 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9 "
Dew Point	75.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.778 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum do.	79.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	187 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	3.74 "
Do. do. year	27.02 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 25th July 1918	0.03 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	25		0	25a	20	6	25	m 5	44	14	11
								6	38a	16	11
Fri.	26	m	0	27	27	10	26	m 6	26	15	1
			1	2a	29	8		7	12a	16	5
Sat.	27	m	1	13	28	0	27	m 7	8	16	8
			1	40a	29	5		7	52a	16	1
Sun.	28	m	2	1	27	10	28	m 7	52	16	7
			2	19a	28	9		8	35a	16	1
Mon.	29	m	2	52	27	4	29	m 8	40	17	10
			3	1a	27	11		9	23a	16	4
Tues.	30	m	3	51	26	8	30	m 9	36	19	2
			3	49a	26	11		10	21a	16	8
Wed.	31	m	5	2	26	1	31	m 10	58	20	5
			4	46a	25	10		11	32a	17	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
July 25 (Thursday)	6h. 13m.	Th. 17m.
" 26 (Friday)	6h. 14m.	Th. 17m.
" 27 (Saturday)	6h. 14m.	Th. 17m.
" 28 (Sunday)	6h. 14m.	Th. 16m.
" 29 (Monday)	6h. 15m.	Th. 16m.
" 30 (Tuesday)	6h. 15m.	Th. 15m.
" 31 (Wednesday)	6h. 16m.	Th. 15m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	8h.	12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h.	52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	16d.	11h.	54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	2h.	4.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h.	43.9m.	p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 25th July, 1918, was 29.975 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 25th July 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the north Punjab and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. In the east Punjab humidity is below normal and day temperature above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded except at Allahabad where it is overcast. Humidity continues largely below normal. Temperature is moderately above the average at night and considerably so during the day.

Sindh and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Karachi. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is moderately above the average in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.57in. of rain and Raipur 0.10in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in moderate or considerable defect. Day temperature continues in moderate or considerable excess; night temperature is also above the average in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north Konkan. Day temperature is in excess at Karwar and night temperature at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature continues in moderate or considerable excess; night temperature is above the average in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a few showers in the Central Provinces. The prospects of a revival of the monsoon do not appear to have improved since yesterday. High day temperatures continue over the greater part of the area.

A few showers are likely in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 25th of July, 1918

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th July)	95.1	79.2	61	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	92.2	86.1	84	..	..	—3.16
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.0	83.0	68	..	1.18	—0.88
Rawalpindi	96.8	78.2	54	..	2.93	—5.09
Lahore	101.9	78.3	74	..	2.01	—4.01
Hissar	102.4	82.7	50	..	0.48	—4.46
Ambala	100.7	80.1	64	..	2.49	—6.84
Delhi	102.6	84.0	52	..	2.06	—7.46
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.6	85.9	44	..	2.60	—7.24
Mainpuri	103.2	86.3	47	..	1.89	—6.59
Jhansi	100.2	86.8	48	..	4.23	—6.26
Cawnpore	103.6	87.3	43	..	5.00	—6.59
Allahabad	101.9	87.1	52	..	8.78	—5.14
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	106.1	84.0	66	..	0	—1.02
Karachi	84.7	79.5	83	..	0.03	—3.32
Ajmer	95.1	78.4	65	..	1.83	—5.66
Jalpore	99.0	79.2	59	..	0.52	—7.92
Kotah	92.8	84.0	62	..	5.87	—4.44
Mount Abu	76.6	64.4	95	..	5.98	—10.41
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.4	77.1	69	..	0.14	—7.44
Dwarka	85.8	80.3	73	..	0.02	—3.24
Veraval	84.1	81.0	83	..	5.02	—4.51
Rajkot	92.8	73.2	66	..	5.02	—7.48
Bhavnagar Para	96.2	77.6	89	..	2.73	—7.18
Surat	88.7	77.8	79	0.06	11.93	—10.72
Ahmedabad	93.0	77.6	67	..	2.87	—11.92
Deesa	96.9	77.0	73	..	3.08	—6.47
Neemuch	91.1	75.2	64	..	11.50	+0.65
Indore	91.1	75.9	74	..	6.21	—8.38
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.1	77.5	71	..	8.45	—13.37
Saugor	90.8	74.8	71	..	9.58	—8.23
Hoshangabad	94.1	76.6	73	..	7.35	—11.18
Khandwa	91.8	74.0	71	..	7.06	—5.56
Akola	93.5	77.0	63	..	5.99	—7.46
Amraoti	96.8	76.8	57	..	9.68	—4.56
Nagpur	94.1	75.9	68	0.57	15.42	—5.06
Chanda	96.8	76.6	62	..	14.05	—7.59
Raipur	95.5	77.5	64	0.10	28.62	+8.69
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	78.6	78	0.03	14.59	—26.19
Ratnagiri	86.7	79.7	79	..	27.48	—30.98
Marmugao	86.2	..	88	0.04	26.21	—30.47
Karwar	86.7	77.5	94	..	87.03	—33.09
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.8	78.5	61	..	2.10	—6.68
Ahmednagar	92.6	68.7	63	..	2.01	—6.26
Poona	87.0	70.2	72	..	1.56	—9.41
Sholapur	94.5	71.7	65	..	1.10	—7.37
Bijapur	94.8	69.8	69	..	1.03	—4.11
Belgaum	81.2	64.7	86	..	6.88	—15.53
Aurangabad	96.0	71.7	66	..	1.79	—9.32
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.8	78.0	57	..	7.09	—6.65
Hyderabad	94.6	76.2	66	0.04	3.33	—6.53
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.4	76.6	78	..	36.46	—32.18
Calicut	85.8	76.1	93	..	28.36	—36.30
Cochin	84.7	77.6	81	..	19.66	—28.34
Colombo	86.6	79.7	78	..	6.78	—5.54
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	104.0	79.2	82	0.03	4.33	—5.32
Bellary	98.3	75.4	55	..	0.25	—3.18
Cuddapah	104.3	84.2	52	..	1.46	—4.54
Madras	97.0	77.6	64	..	2.36	—2.55
Bangalore	88.3	68.7	70	..	2.18	—4.06
Coimbatore	92.6	72.7	80	..	0.13	—2.85
Trichinopoly	98.9	77.1	65	..	3.32	+0.87
Negapatam	93.2	79.5	77	..	1.64	—1.07

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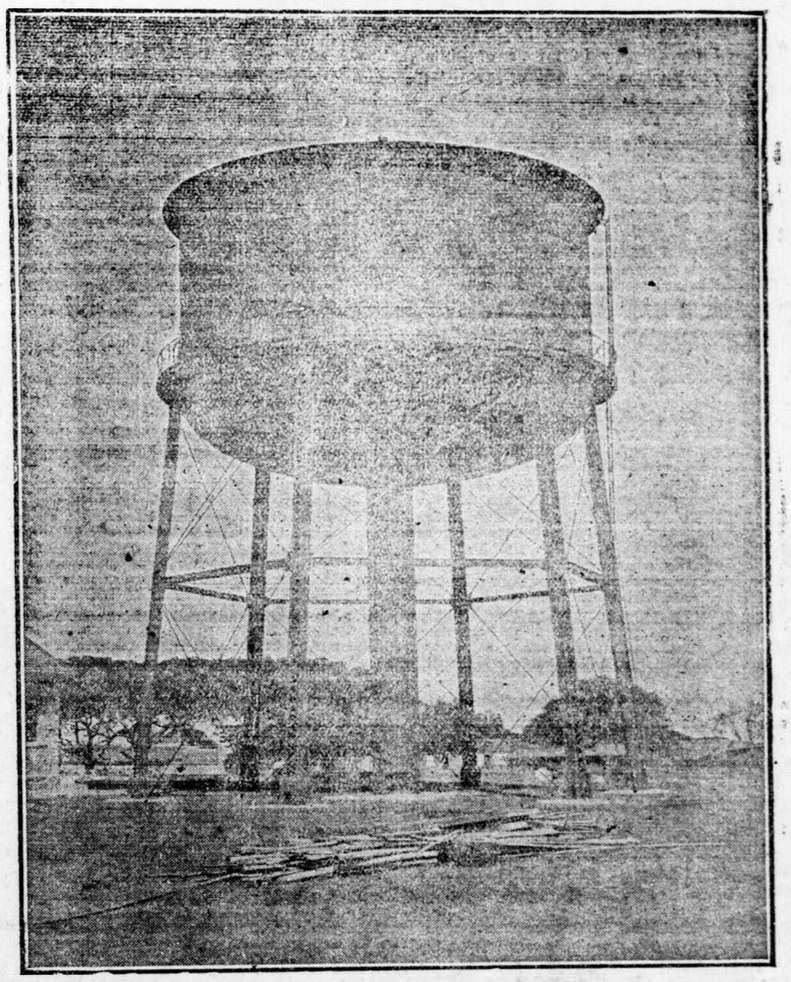

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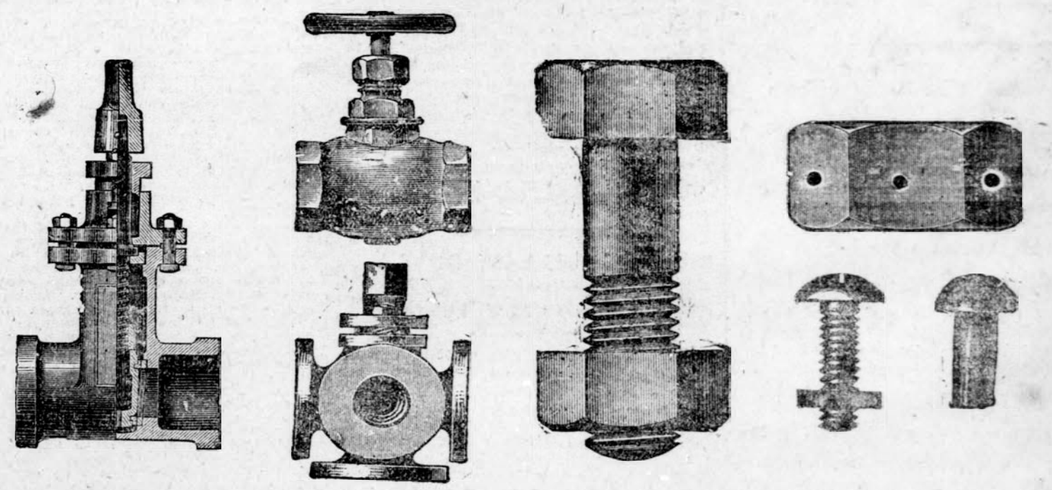

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